

DAILY REPORT

People's Republic of China

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
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UNITED STATES

VICE HEALTH MINISTER CHIEN FETES VISITING U.S. DOCTORS

OW262000Y Peking NCNA in English 1930 GMT 26 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Sep (HSINHUA)--Chien Hsin-chung, Chinese vice-minister of public health and president of the Chinese Medical Association, this evening met and feted an American cardiologists' delegation led by Professor E. Grey Dimond, with Professor Bernard Lown as its deputy leader.

The delegation arrived in Peking on September 24 for a visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Medical Association. While in Peking, the guests visited hospitals and made academic exchanges with Chinese medical personnel.

PRC SCIENCE OFFICIALS HOST BANQUET FOR U.S. VISITORS

OW261830Y Peking NCNA in English 1741 GMT 26 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Sep (HSINHUA)--Li Chang, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, this evening met and feted Dr. Mark Barton, Dr. William Walker and Dr. Horst Foelsche of the Brookhaven National Laboratory of the U.S.A. and their wives. They had a cordial and friendly conversation.

Present were Chang Wen-yu, director of the Institute of High Energy Physics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and leading members of departments concerned and Chinese scientists Meng Ko-fei, Lin Tsung-tang and Hsieh Chia-lin.

The American guests came to China at the invitation of the Institute of High Energy Physics.

SOVIET UNION

PEOPLE'S DAILY CRITICIZES SOVIET ANALYST'S ANTI-PRC REMARKS

HK261235Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 18 Sep 78 p 5 HK

[Article by Cheng Po [3397 3134]: "Such 'Political Analysis'"]

[Excerpts] The Soviet news agency recently distributed to Latin American countries an anti-China article written by its "political analyst" under the sensational title: "What Is Peking Up To in the Caribbean?" This was but one of many anti-China blasts churned out by the Soviet propaganda machine, but one can discover from this article the "high" level of "political analyses" made by scholars in Moscow's pay. With this in mind, this unexpected article is worth looking into.

The article begins with an account of China's "fierce diplomatic offensive" in the Caribbean area. According to the writer, the "target" of this offensive is Cuba, which has pursued an "independent foreign policy." Chinese attacks against Cuba "are in fact aimed at attacking all Latin American states that have made positive contributions toward detente, disarmament and a stronger sense of national independence." However, it is significant that the writer deliberately shuns the substantive issue of how China "attacks" Cuba.

Cuba does not represent Latin America and Latin American countries will not allow Cuba to be their representative, let alone permit the Soviet Union to use Cuba to penetrate Latin America and facilitate Soviet expansion in that continent. In this sense, China's unmasking of Cuba cannot be interpreted as a "fierce diplomatic offensive." The Soviet allegation was based on the recent visit to the Caribbean region by a Chinese leader in return for the visits to China made earlier by the heads of state of a number of Caribbean nations. To alleviate Moscow's apprehensions, scholars in Moscow's pay lost no time in making a "political analysis" in a vain attempt to decry the Chinese "diplomatic offensive" in this region and to use this to intimidate the countries in this region.

The Soviet news agency soon found that merely mentioning a Chinese "attack" against Cuba had no effect on Latin American nations. It then drifted to the issue of a nuclear-free zone in Latin America and alleged that "Latin American nations want to prevent further proliferation of nuclear weapons and to make their continent a strictly nuclear-free zone, but this is not acceptable to the Chinese leadership." Did this allegation cause red faces among the staff of the Soviet news agency? It is common knowledge that the Soviet Union has long been reluctant to commit itself to the minimum obligation of not using nuclear weapons against Latin America or not using them to threaten that continent. Latin American countries have proposed for 10 years or so that the continent be set up as a nuclear-free zone. This proposal has obtained the support of many countries including China.

The Soviet news agency's clumsy "political analysis" was the result of repeating its anti-China trash which accuses China of "carving up the world according to its selfish hegemonic interests." To reinforce this argument, the Soviet news agency made another "penetrating" "political analysis." It alleged that "China's expansion plans in Asia are quite obvious, with Peking's territorial claims in Asia and among its neighboring countries amounting to 10,500,000 square kilometers--larger than 5 Mexicos combined." This was indeed rare news reporting!

However, the anti-China article released by the Soviet news agency is admittedly a fine thing in that it opens people's eyes to the glossary of political terminology used by Soviet social imperialism such as "political analysis," which is no different from rumor-mongering in its true sense. Therefore, the so-called "political analysts" are nothing more than "clumsy rumormongers."

NCNA REFUTES TASS LIES ON ALLEGED BORDER INCIDENT

OW262050Y Peking NCNA in English 2036 GMT 26 Sep 78 OW

["What Is TASS Up To?"--NCNA headline]

[Text] Peking, 26 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Soviet news agency TASS is known for its proclivity to invent or spread lies against China. But, as a Chinese saying goes, lies have short legs, and those spread by TASS have been refuted time and again by facts.

On September 23, an Indian paper carried a fabricated report, alleging that "a Chinese helicopter crossed into Indian territory early this month, hovered over Nanda Devi for a couple of hours and disappeared into distance over the other side."

The following day, India officially denied the report. A PTI report from New Delhi said: "A spokesman of the Indian Defence Ministry said here today that there was no truth in a newspaper report that a Chinese helicopter has crossed into Indian territory early this month in the Nanda Devi area." "There had been no such incident, the spokesman said."

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The Indian Defence Ministry's denial should have clarified the matter. However, TASS deliberately repeated the lie once again on September 25. Furthermore, it alleged that this was "another Chinese provocation against India," adding: "These Chinese actions arouse the just indignation of the Indian people."

Could it be that TASS was not aware of the denial made by the Indian Defence Ministry? Certainly not. Its motive is obvious, and that is, to provoke ill feelings between China and India and disrupt the development of their friendly relations in the same way as it has tried recently to undermine the ties of friendship between China and the Southeast Asian countries by means of rumour-mongering and sowing dissension. But, this despicable practice can only further expose Moscow itself and alert people's vigilance against Moscow's sinister designs.

PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTARY: USSR PUSHING SRV TO INVADE CAMBODIA

OW261411Y Peking NCNA in English 1321 GMT 26 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Sep (HSINHUA)--Today's PEOPLE'S DAILY points out in a commentary that the Soviet Union is pushing the Vietnamese authorities to launch a large-scale invasion of Kampuchea. The commentary entitled "A Striking Signal" reads:

On September 22, the Soviet weekly NEW TIMES in a report quoting the Vietnamese army daily QUAN DOI NHAN DAN called for the "overthrow of the present leadership of Kampuchea". In view of Hanoi's recent statements and actions, people are justified to take this as a signal that the Soviet Union supports the Vietnamese authorities in launching large-scale attacks on Kampuchea.

Of late, Vietnam has deployed more forces along its borders with Kampuchea, dispatched large numbers of aircraft to conduct bombing and strafing on Kampuchean soil. The Vietnamese troops already in Kampuchea are making preparations for new invasions. A foreign news agency report noted pointedly that Vietnam is still endeavoring to push on its war against Kampuchea. The swollen-headed high-ranking officials in Hanoi even have the audacity to work out a time table for the subjugation of Kampuchea by saying that it will be crushed before the end of this year.

Vietnam, as a junior partner of the Soviet Union, gets prodding and support from the Kremlin in whatever it does or says. It is no exception this time. It is not fortuitous that the NEW TIMES should spread the lie in a big way about the so-called "insurgence" in Kampuchea fabricated by the Vietnamese army paper. Social-imperialism is a past master in conjuring up a "people's insurgence" as a pretext for invading and subverting a sovereign state. The Vietnamese authorities are also well-versed in this trick and have been playing it all along. According to Radio Democratic Kampuchea, they have gone so far as to have recruited Lon Nol puppet troops who had fled to Vietnam and trained them as tools to oppose Kampuchea. In fabricating the rumour of "insurgence" do Moscow and Hanoi intend to launch an invasion with the help of even these commandos? People should keep alert on this matter.

The unusual acts of the Soviet Union and Vietnam are by no means extraordinary. Moscow and Hanoi are bent on strangling the new-born Kampuchea in its cradle. Hasn't Hoang Tung, member of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party, said with regret and bitterness that Vietnam should not have hesitated to interfere in and subdue Kampuchea at the very beginning. As for the Soviet Union, it is notorious for its support to the traitorous Lon Nol clique and its animosity towards the Kampuchean people during the Kampuchean people's war of liberation. The Kampuchean people after winning victory have become an obstacle in the way of Vietnam's dream of an "Indochina federation" and in the way of Soviet expansion in Southeast Asia. That is why both Hanoi and Moscow are determined to destroy Kampuchea.

NORTH ASIA

PRC TRADE OFFICIAL HOSTS BANQUET FOR JAPANESE DELEGATION

OW261959Y Peking NCNA in English 1932 GMT 26 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Sep (HSINHUA)--Wang Yao-ting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the delegation of the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade led by Inayama Yoshihiro, president of the association.

Seventy-four-year-old Mr. Yoshihiro had visited China many times. Last February, he signed the long-term trade agreement between Japan and China in Peking.

Chairman Wang Yao-ting and delegation leader Inayama Yoshihiro proposed toasts at the banquet which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. They expressed their determination to make further efforts to promote the trade relations between the two countries.

Present at the banquet were Pai Hsiang-yin, vice-minister of the State Capital Construction Commission, and leading members of departments concerned of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the State Planning Commission, the State Economic Commission and the State Scientific and Technological Commission.

Shoichi Ban, minister of the Japanese Embassy here, was present.

The delegation arrived in Peking yesterday for a visit to China at the invitation of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.

PRC SCIENCES ACADEMY DELEGATION FETED IN NAGOYA, JAPAN

OW261501Y Peking NCNA in English 1307 GMT 26 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 26 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Tokai Forum of Japan-China Scientific and Technical Exchange gave a reception in Nagoya yesterday evening warmly welcoming the delegation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences headed by Chou Pei-yuan and Chin Li-sheng.

Over 70 noted figures in academic and other circles in Nagoya, Mie, Aichi and Gifu attended the reception.

President of the forum Yoshimasa Hirada and President of Nagoya University Ishizuka spoke at the reception. They expressed the conviction that following the signing of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty, the exchange in science and technology and education between the two countries will be promoted more energetically so as to contribute to peace of humanity.

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In his speech, Chou Pei-yuan said that the Chinese people, in building their socialist country, should absorb advanced technology of various countries while adhering mainly to the principle of self-reliance and hard struggle as laid down by Chairman Mao. He praised the Japanese people for creating advanced technology in the process of their economic development and expressed the desire to learn from them. He also said that the peoples of China and Japan should unite more closely so as to contribute to peace in Asia and the world.

The Chinese delegation arrived in Nagoya yesterday afternoon after touring Kyoto, Nara and Osaka.

Received by Fukuda

OW261503Y Peking NCNA in English 1423 GMT 26 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 26 Sep (HSINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda received the delegation of the Academy of Sciences of China headed by Chou Pei-yuan and Chin Li-shen at his official residence here this afternoon.

Prime Minister Fukuda said, "There have existed long-standing exchanges between Japan and China. It is true that the two countries experienced some unhappy events. But now, as a result of the signing of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty, the relations between the two countries have eventually embarked on a right road. I hope that these friendly relations will further develop." He stressed, "What is most important is the exchanges of mutual understanding between the Japanese and Chinese peoples."

Chou Pei-yuan expressed admiration for Prime Minister Fukuda's determination with regard to the conclusion of the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty, and hoped that the friendship and scientific and technological exchanges between the Chinese and Japanese peoples will be strengthened.

The prime minister then said, "The signing of the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty is also attributable to the determination of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping and other Chinese leaders. I'd like to take this opportunity to express my respect to them." He added, "Science and technology the world over is developing in big strides. It is my hope that the two countries will help each other and make up each other's deficiencies through cooperation."

Prime Minister Fukuda asked Chou Pei-yuan to convey his regards to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping. He told Chou Pei-yuan, "I am looking forward to Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping's visit to Japan."

Present on the occasion were Seiji Kaya, famous Japanese physicist and former president of the Tokyo University; Kanetaka Ariyama, chairman of the Japan-China Science and Technology Exchange Association; Atsuhiko Yatabe, deputy vice-minister for science and technology affairs of the Japanese Foreign Ministry; and Takashi Tajima, director of the Chinese section of the Foreign Ministry.

Chinese Ambassador to Japan Fu Hao was also present.

PYONGYANG RECEPTION MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF PRC-DPRK ASSOCIATIONS

OW262102Y Peking NCNA in English 2045 GMT 26 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association gave a film reception here this evening to mark the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Korea-China Friendship Association and the China-Korea Friendship Association.

Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Central Committee of the association and chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, Kim Hyong-yul, vice-foreign minister, and others were present at the reception.

Present also were Chinese Ambassador to Korea Lu Chih nsien and other Chinese diplomats of the Chinese Embassy here.

A Chinese colour feature, "Battle of Paotzuwan," was shown at the Chollima House of Culture. After the film, the Chinese and Korean comrades had dinner together.

Chairman Kim Kwan-sop said in a toast: "In the past 20 years, our two friendship associations have made positive contributions to the further consolidation and development of the great friendship and unity fostered and nurtured personally by the Korean people's great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Chinese people's great leader Comrade Mao Tsetung."

He warmly congratulated the Chinese people on the achievements they made in revolution and construction under the wise leadership of their clairvoyant leader Comrade Hua Kuo-feng.

Ambassador Lu Chih-hsien said in his toast: "The founding of our two friendship associations 20 years ago was a significant event in the annals of Sino-Korean friendship. The work of and exchanges between the two associations have brought our two peoples closer in their friendly relations and cooperation, and promoted their militant friendship and great unity."

He said: "We are convinced that with the steady development of the friendship between our two peoples, the two associations will play a still greater role in promoting the friendship between our two countries."

BRIEFS

JAPANESE PROFESSORS IN TIENHSIN--A Japanese medical science delegation consisting of professors of radiology and medical engineering arrived in Tientsin on 30 August. On the evening of 1 September, the delegation was feted by (Chu Hsiao-min), president of the Tientsin branch of the Chinese Medical Society. The delegation left Tientsin for Shihohiachuang on 2 September. During its stay in Tientsin, the delegation visited Tientsin Medical College and hospitals, held academic meetings and exchanged academic findings with their local counterparts. [Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 2 Sep 78 SK]

KIRIN ATHLETES TO DPRK--A 25-member Kirin provincial football delegation, led by the Deputy Director of the Propaganda Department of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee and Director of the Culture and Education Office of the provincial revolutionary committee (Fang I-shu), left for Changang Province in the DPRK on 19 September to pay a friendly visit and to compete in games. Before the delegation left Changchun, Standing Committee member of the Kirin provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee [words indistinct] received all members of the delegation. Responsible comrades of departments concerned of the provincial party and revolutionary committees went to the railway station to see them off. [Text] [Hangchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 23 Sep 78 SK]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

CHINESE SIDE ADJOURNS NEGOTIATIONS WITH VIETNAM

LD261742Y Peking NCNA in English 1620 GMT 26 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, 26 Sep. (HSINHUA)--The leader of the Chinese Government delegation to the Sino-Vietnamese talks, Chung Hsi-tung, told his Vietnamese counterpart here today that the negotiations cannot go on as the Vietnamese side has simply no intention of discussing and solving problems, and has closed the door to negotiations. The Chinese delegation is thus forced to suggest the need of an adjournment and it will soon return to China to report on its work, he added. "However," he said, "we still have hopes for an eventual settlement of the question of Chinese residents in Vietnam through negotiations.... On China's part, the door to negotiations is always open."

Hoang Bich Son, the leader of the Vietnamese Government delegation, in his speech at the eighth session today reviewed the whole course of the vice-foreign ministers' negotiations. He repeated the preposterous statements he made before, such as that the "Hoa people" in both north and south Vietnam have become Vietnamese citizens and that the "root cause" of the dispute over the "Hoa people" lies in the Chinese side "using the question of Hoa people as a political trump card to interfere in Vietnam's internal affairs and pursue a policy of hostility towards Vietnam." He even proposed to give priority in the discussions to issues which are outside the framework of the present negotiations, while leaving the dispute over Chinese residents in Vietnam to the future. This further shows that the Vietnamese side has no desire to have the dispute settled through negotiations.

Hoang Bich Son again used the talks as a forum to vilify and attack China, saying that "in its insatiable ambitions" China today is no different from the China under the reign of feudal monarchies in the past. He parroted the Kremlin's slander that China is using Overseas Chinese as its "fifth column in pursuing expansionism and hegemonism" in Southeast Asia.

Refuting the Vietnamese slanders, Chung Hsi-tung said: "We have come to negotiate a settlement of the question of Chinese residents in Vietnam. But the Vietnamese side has again and again provoked controversies over matters which have nothing to do with that question. This is additional proof of the fact that you merely want to turn the talks into a forum for anti-China propaganda.... If this is allowed to go on, it will yield nothing positive in settling the dispute over Chinese residents and improving the relations between the two countries."

He expressed the sincere hope that "the Vietnamese side would change this wrong attitude, renounce its intention to use the negotiations as an anti-China forum and turn to take the talks as an opportunity for an earnest and conscientious exchange of views to settle the dispute."

He went on to say: "The negotiations are not crippled by the existence of widely divergent views of the two parties--the real reason for the failure to make any progress is the absence of any desire to come to a settlement through the talks. We are still looking forward to an early change of mind on the part of the Vietnamese side during the coming adjournment. We are still hopeful that the question of Chinese residents will be settled through negotiations."

Chung Hsi-tung warned his Vietnamese counterpart: "You have gone to great pains and stopped at nothing to poison China's relations with Southeast Asian countries. I can (?tell you) in all seriousness that China's friendly relations with the Southeast Asian and other countries are based on the five principles of peaceful co-existence. These principled relations can stand the test of time. No one can poison or disrupt them. On the contrary, those who try to do so will only show up their own true features of double-dealing and perfidy."

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Coming to the point of adjournment of the negotiations, Hoang Bich Son said he hoped that the two parties would meet again an [words indistinct]. To this, Chung Hsi-tung answered: "The day will eventually come when we shall meet again."

The vice-foreign minister's negotiations were thus adjourned.

PRC Delegation Departs Hanoi

OW270934Y Peking NCNA in English 0015 GMT 27 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 27 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Government delegation to the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations on the question of Chinese nationals in Vietnam, with Deputy Foreign Minister Chung Hsi-tung as its leader, left here by train for home this morning.

The delegation returned to report on its work when the negotiations on vice-foreign minister level are in adjournment.

Seeing the delegation off were Hoang Bich Son, deputy foreign minister and leader of the Vietnamese Government delegation, and other members of the Vietnamese delegation. Also present was Lu Ming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Vietnam.

NCNA DETAILS ANTI-CHINA INCIDENTS BY SRV AUTHORITIES

OW270910Y Peking NCNA in English 0836 GMT 27 Sep 78 OW

["Vietnamese Authorities Continue To Create Anti-China, Anti-Chinese Incidents"--NCNA headline]

[Text] Peking 27 Sep (HSINHUA correspondents)--The Vietnamese authorities, escalating their anti-China campaign, have been continuing to arrest, abduct, expel or even open fire at Chinese nationals residing in the Vietnamese capital, hinterland or border areas. Along the Sino-Vietnamese border, the Vietnamese side has been digging trenches, bunkers and traps and laying barbed wire and mines, thus evoking a war atmosphere.

The masses of Chinese residents and border inhabitants in Vietnam have been constantly tormented by the white terror. According to victimized Chinese who were recently driven back to China from Hanoi and Haiphong, the Vietnamese authorities intensified their repression of Chinese residents around the Vietnamese national day. Large numbers of army men and police were mobilized on the eve of the festival to round up Chinese residents in Hanoi. Victimized Chinese from Cua Dong Street of Hanoi saw that the arrested Chinese were carted away in four trucks.

A Chinese couple in Hoang Kiem District, Hanoi, were arrested when the wife was nursing her baby. She begged the security personnel to wait a little while and let her finish nursing the baby. But the security men, turning a deaf ear to her, arrested them without delay.

Many Chinese nationals were abducted on their way to Hanoi to go through the procedures for returning to China. In some cases their relatives and friends fell victim too. When a Chinese woman in Haiphong was compelled to return to China, her Vietnamese friends saw her off at the railway station. But they were soon arrested.

Now large numbers of Chinese nationals were jailed in the Hoa Lo Prison in Hanoi, the Tran Phu Street Prison in Haiphong, and the Son Tay and Ha Dong prisons. A Chinese victim was arrested by Vietnamese security men and jailed in the Ha Dong Prison when he returned to Haiphong from Hanoi after completing the procedures for return to China at the Chinese Embassy. When he asked why he was arrested, the Vietnamese security personnel answered, "All those Hoa people who have been to the Chinese Embassy are subject to interrogations. This is an instruction from the central authorities."

The personal security of Chinese nationals in Vietnam is not guaranteed under the repression of the Vietnamese side. An old Chinese resident, Liao Chin-jung, who had taken part in the war against French aggression and had been elected to the People's Assembly of Quang Ninh Province, committed suicide recently because he could no longer stand the cruelties of Vietnamese security men who repeatedly harassed him at his home and coerced him to return to China.

The Vietnamese authorities have stepped up the drive to "clear up" the border areas. Chinese residents were expelled from their hamlets. 340 Chinese nationals were compelled to cross the Peilun River and return to China on September 15 and 18. The secretary of the party committee of Mong Cai, Quang Ninh Province, declared that the Nui Chuot Island is "a military base where no Hoa people should stay." He forced over 200 Chinese nationals who have resided on the island to move away immediately. Their means of production and bank deposits were confiscated and their food rations suspended, so that they had no alternative but to cross the Peilun River, bringing no property with them.

In the hamlets in the Vietnamese border area opposite to Hokou of Yunnan Province in China, army men and police were mobilized by the Vietnamese authorities to expel the border inhabitants in the name of "clearing up the area to prepare for war." The about 30 households in one of the hamlets were forcibly carried away in trucks by security men. They were now wandering about in the hills with little shelter. Another hamlet of only 16 households was surrounded by over 100 army men and police and all the border inhabitants were driven away. Many border inhabitants in the hamlets of Muong Krong District who could no longer stand the harassment and plunder of Vietnamese army men and police deserted their homes and ran for life. At the small hours of September 13, Vietnamese armed security personnel suddenly intruded into a hamlet to arrest Chinese residents. They opened fire at a Chinese woman and dispersed her family of four.

In the Vietnamese border area near the Yu I Pass in Kwangsi, China, Vietnamese army men and police keep driving victimized Chinese to China through bypaths. A Chinese youth from Ho Chi Minh City, who had been arrested three times and was seriously wounded, was driven across the border on September 2 under the armed escort of six Vietnamese army men and police. He was compelled to pledge in written form that he "will never return to Vietnam."

One of their ulterior motives, the Vietnamese authorities recently slandered "the Chinese side for creating trouble and perpetrating provocations in the Vietnamese border area." But the fact was just the opposite. It was the Vietnamese authorities who were attempting to create an atmosphere of war at the Sino-Vietnamese border. The Vietnamese side even grabbed Chinese territory, and, in defiance of decisions reached between China and Vietnam, fired into Chinese border areas, posing a big threat to the safety of Chinese residents in the border areas.

According to the returned victimized Chinese, the secretary of Quang Ninh provincial party committee and the secretary of Mong Cai party committee openly called for "preparedness to fight with the Chinese," turning the villages and cooperatives in the border areas into "fighting while farming" units. The Vietnamese authorities have moved in thousands of armed Vietnamese youths from Haiphong to the border areas where Chinese nationals were densely populated, and ordered them to "fight while working." Vietnamese cadres in a village of Cam Pho County, Quang Ninh Province, in mobilizing the people for war, asserted bluntly that "China is the main enemy of Vietnam", and urged both young men and women "to join militia self-defence units" "to deal with China."

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In the Sino-Vietnamese border area, one can see intensified preparations for war under way on the Vietnamese side. Along the border-line are newly installed barbed wire entanglements, artillery positions, toxicant bamboo spikes and mines, trenches and bunkers. Once in a while, one can hear shootings from the Vietnamese side. In some areas on the west of the Yu I Pass, the Vietnamese side hoisted wooden placards inscribed with "dangerous explosives," "mines here." On the Vietnamese side, the Peilun River Bank is immersed in a horrifying atmosphere of war. Many houses were pulled down. Large numbers of Vietnamese armymen and police are building military installations. On the Vietnamese side of the Friendship Bridge are installed layers of barbed wire.

A contrast is shown on the Chinese side of the river, where people are busy cleaning streets and white-washing houses to greet the forthcoming Chinese national day.

PEOPLE'S DAILY COMPARES PRESENT SRV, PAST U.S. BEHAVIOR

BK260904Y Peking in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1130 GMT 25 Sep 78 BK

["Text" of PEOPLE'S DAILY 25 September article by (Liu Chien): "Thinking of the Book Entitled: 'From the Fatherland's Frontline'"]

[Text] After hearing on the radio a letter from young brother (Hoang Viet), an Overseas Chinese student in Vietnam who was maltreated in Lang Son prison, I was highly indignant and had some impressions on this matter.

Recently, I read a book entitled: "From the Fatherland's Frontline." The book, which has aroused sympathy among the Chinese people, was edited and published in China. It contains stories about Vietnamese revolutionaries who were ruthlessly terrorized and who valiantly struggled in the various prisons of the U.S. imperialists and the Ngo Dinh Diem clique.

Reading the book "From the Fatherland's Frontline," we, who spent years of helping Vietnam in its anti-U.S. struggle, are clearly aware of the U.S.-Ngo Dinh Diem clique's ruthless fascist acts. We know that innumerable patriotic, revolutionary Vietnamese citizens were barbarously tortured in many prisons from Saigon to Ca Mau. The U.S.-Ngo Dinh Diem clique did not consider Vietnamese revolutionaries as human beings. It resorted to every despicable, savage means to beat up, torture, terrorize and kill these revolutionaries. At that time, each time I saw or heard of such tragic scenes of torture, I hated the U.S.-Ngo Dinh Diem clique very much, and many times I could not hold back my tears, grieving for the misfortunes of Vietnamese revolutionaries who were both our comrades and friends.

Now I heard on the radio student (Hoang Viet)'s letter sent from the frontline. In his letter, (Hoang Viet) related incidents of his being beaten up and terrorized in the Lang Son prison in Vietnam, incidents which were quite similar to those described in the book--"From the Fatherland's Frontline." There was the same (?small cell) crammed with 30 prisoners. There were the same scenes of prisoners being beaten to death or dying of hunger and diseases. The only difference was that the past jailers were the U.S. imperialists and the Ngo Dinh Diem clique and the present jailers are the Vietnamese authorities who call themselves friends of the Chinese people.

History is repeating itself, but the people involved are not the same.

I greatly admire the Vietnamese authorities for their terrible imitation abilities. They have copied even the U.S. imperialists and the Ngo Dinh Diem clique's methods of torturing and beating Vietnamese revolutionaries and are applying these methods to Overseas Chinese who once shared weal and woe with the Vietnamese people. They are true but despicable geniuses!

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MALAYSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES SHANGHAI 27 SEPTEMBER

OW261421Y Peking NCNA in English 1331 GMT 26 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 26 Sep (HSINHUA)--Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen bin Tengku Ismail, Malaysian foreign minister, his wife and their party wound up their friendship visit to China and left Shanghai this morning. They were seen off at the airport by Chao Hsing-chih, vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and Wang Hsiao-yun, deputy director of the Asian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry.

Malaysian Ambassador to China Datuk Abdul Rahman bin Abdul Jalal and his wife were on hand.

The Malaysian foreign minister and his wife arrived here from Peking on September 23. In the evening, Vice-Chairman Chao Hsing-chih gave a banquet in their honour.

While in Shanghai, the distinguished guests visited the Shanghai industrial exhibition, the Shanghai No 13 radio factory and the Malu people's commune.

Foreign Minister Rithauddeen, his wife and their party broke their stay in Shanghai and went to Hangchow by air on the morning of September 24. In the evening, they were honoured at a banquet hosted by the Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee.

During their stay in Hangchow, the distinguished guests visited the Hangchow silk tapestry factory, the Meichiawu tea producing brigade and places of historical interest.

SOUTH ASIA

PEOPLE'S DAILY EDITORIAL WELCOMES NEPALESE PREMIER'S VISIT

OW261754Y Peking NCNA in English 1657 GMT 26 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking 26 Sep (HSINHUA)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY carries an editorial on September 27 entitled: "A Warm Welcome to the Distinguished Nepalese Guests." Full text follows:

His Excellency Kirti Nidhi Bista, prime minister of the Government of the Kingdom of Nepal, arrives in Peking today for an official, goodwill visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. Imbued with joy, the Chinese people extended a warm welcome to the distinguished guests from Nepal, our friendly neighbour.

Nepal is a country with a long history and splendid culture. The Nepalese people who love independence and freedom have a glorious tradition in opposing imperialism and colonialism. Today they are engaged in an unremitting struggle to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty. In international affairs, Nepal follows a policy of independence and non-alignment, works to increase its unity and cooperation with other Third World countries, supports the national liberation movement and opposes power politics and the attempt to divide spheres of influence, thus making positive contributions to the Third World's cause of unity against imperialism. His Majesty King Birendra's proposal on declaring Nepal a zone of peace expresses the desire of the Nepalese Government and people to safeguard peace in the region and to live in friendship with the neighbouring countries, and is winning support and appreciation from more and more countries.

The Nepalese Government and people have won gratifying achievements in building their country and developing their national economy. The Chinese people are happy at the Nepalese people's every success. We are deeply convinced that the industrious and intelligent Nepalese people will score constant new victories on their road of advance.

Nepal is an important country in South Asia. Fierce superpower contention in South Asia has aggravated the turmoil in the region, posing a serious threat to the independence and security of the countries there. The South Asian countries have been gradually improving relations among them in order to counter superpower control and interference. As a neighbour of South Asia, the Chinese people firmly support the South Asian countries and peoples in their just cause to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and to oppose outside interference and control, and firmly support the reasonable proposal of King Birendra to declare Nepal a zone of peace.

China and Nepal have been friendly neighbours on harmonious terms since ancient times. The majestic Himalayas link the two countries closely together. The towering Mount Qomolangma is a lofty symbol of the Sino-Nepalese friendship. The two peoples have always sympathized with and supported each other in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and the two countries have always respected each other as equals in their relations. The Chinese people set great store by their friendship with the Nepalese people. The late Chairman Mao and Premier Chou En-lai attached great importance to the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Nepal. The late King Mahendra made important contributions to the development of the Sino-Nepalese friendship. King Birendra has visited China many times, furthering the friendly relations between the two countries. Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping visited Nepal last February and was accorded a warm and friendly welcome and reception. Prime Minister Bista has been to China many times and is a familiar friend of the Chinese people. We are convinced that the prime minister's current visit to China will make a new contribution to the consolidation and development of the traditional friendship between China and Nepal.

Bista Departs for PRC

OW261752Y Peking NCNA in English 1653 GMT 26 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Katmandu, 26 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Nepalese Prime Minister Kirti Nidhi Bista and his wife Mrs. Bodh Kumari Bista left here this morning by the air for an official friendship visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Accompanying the prime minister are the Nepalese ambassador to China, Yadu Nath Khanal and his wife (already in Peking); the foreign secretary, Uddhav Deo Bhatt; the acting secretary to the prime minister, Dibya Dev Bhatt; the joint secretary of the Foreign Ministry, Kedar Prasad Koirala; a medical doctor, Hari Nandan Uprait; the Nepalese consul-general in Lhasa, Basudev Sharma; the under secretary of the Ministry of Finance, Ram Binod Bhattarai; the private secretary to the prime minister, Lindra Bir Pandey; a.d.c. to the prime minister, Khamb Dhoj Karki; the section officer of the Foreign Ministry, Hari Bhakta Joshi, and representatives of the Nepalese press.

Present at the airport seeing the prime minister off were Chief Justice Naya Bahadur Khatri; the National Panchayat chairman, Ram Hari Sharma; the chairman of the "Back-To-The Village" National Campaign Committee, B.B. Thapa; the chairman of Rajya Sabha (State Council) Standing Committee, B.S. Karki; the chief of General Staff of the Royal Army of Nepal, Guna Shumshere Rana, and other high-ranking officials, officers and prominent public figures.

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The charge d'affairs ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Nepal, Li Nuan-chin and diplomatic envoys from other countries were also present.

Arrives in Peking

OW270847Y Peking NCNA in English 0828 GMT 27 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking 27 Sep (HSINHUA)--Kirti Nidhi Bista, prime minister of the government of the Kingdom of Nepal, arrived here by special plane this afternoon. He was given a warm welcome as the beginning of his eight-day official good-will visit to China. This is Prime Minister Bista's fifth visit to China.

He was greeted at the airport by Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council; Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and his wife Cho Lin; Vice-Premier Chen Muhua; and Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung; Vice-Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries Wei Yu-ming and Chinese Ambassador to Nepal Peng Kuang-wei and his wife Tsai Kuei-lan.

At the rampside, Chairman Hua had a cordial handshake with Prime Minister Bista and warmly welcomed his revisit to China. Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping who visited Nepal early this year, said that he was very glad to meet Prime Minister Bista again in Peking today. Together with him was Mrs Bodh Kumari Bista. Members of his party are Nepalese Ambassador to China Yadu Nath Khnal and his wife; Foreign Secretary Uddhav Deo Bhatt and other government officials as well as journalists.

Bathed in bright sunlight, the national flags of China and Nepal fluttered at the airport. A military band played the national anthems of the two countries. Then accompanied by Chairman Hua, Prime Minister Bista reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Thousands of youngsters in bright color dresses danced and played music as Prime Minister and Mrs Bista walked past.

After the ceremony Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping accompanied the prime minister to the guest house. Color bunting fluttered in a gentle breeze over the Changan Boulevard. Huge streamers were inscribed with the slogans: "Firmly support the Nepalese people in their just struggle to safeguard state sovereignty and national independence." "Long live the friendship between the people of China and Nepal." "Long live the great unity of the people of the Third World."

Also present at the airport were members of Prime Minister Bista's party and Nepalese Ambassador to China and Mrs Khanal as well as diplomatic envoys of various countries to China. Also arriving was Fu Shun-ho, deputy director of the Protocol Department of the Foreign Ministry, who made a special trip to Rangoon to meet and accompany Prime Minister Bista and his party to Peking.

NCNA REVIEWS PRESENT NEPALESE FOREIGN POLICY

OW270153Y Peking NCNA in English 0127 GMT 27 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Katmandu, 27 Sep (HSINHAU)--Nepal has in recent years broadened her relations with other countries and played a positive role in international affairs while at the same time working to safeguard her state sovereignty and national independence.

Nepal has consistently pursued a foreign policy of peace, non-alignment, friendship and cooperation with all countries (particularly, with her neighbouring countries) and stood for equality among all countries, big or small, rich or poor, strong or weak. King Birendra of Nepal has pointed out, "the five principles of peaceful co-existence, which form the basis of our relations, ensure the independent development of each country." He declared, "we will not allow the use of our soil for any activity hostile to any country, and we expect reciprocity in this matter." In line with this principle, Nepal is striving to contribute her share to the nonaligned movement and the Third World people's united struggle against hegemonism. King Birendra's 1975 proposal in which he declared Nepal a zone of peace, reflects the sincere desire of the Nepalese Government and people to safeguard peace in this region and to be on friendly terms with her neighbours. This stand has won the support and approval of an increasing number of countries.

Nepal attaches special importance to developing friendly relations with her neighbours. King Birendra visited Szechwan and the Tibet region of China in 1976 and paid an unofficial visit to China last May. Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping paid a friendly visit to Nepal last February. These unforgettable friendly exchanges have further promoted the friendship and mutual understanding between the Chinese and Nepalese people.

King Birendra made an unofficial visit to India and met Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai in April, 1977. The same year, Prime Minister Desai visited Nepal. Afterwards, Nepalese Prime Minister Bista paid a visit to India. Mutual understanding and cooperation between Nepal and India were promoted through the contacts between leaders of the two countries and relations between them have been improved. This year a trade agreement and a transit agreement were reached between the two countries. Their economic cooperation also showed some progress.

Nepal and Bangladesh have harmonious ties. Returning Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman's visit to his country at the close of last year, King Birendra of Nepal visited Bangladesh last January.

Since 1976, Nepal has concluded with Bangladesh six agreements on trade, transit, aviation, technical cooperation and cultural exchange, showing growing ties between the peoples of the two countries.

Nepal also has more frequent friendly contacts with other Third World countries. King Birendra visited the Philippines and Malaysia, this year.

Since 1977, U Ne Win, president of Burma; Stevan Doronjski, vice-president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia; Kang Yang-uk, vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have all visited Nepal. Other delegations of various kinds from Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bhutan have toured this beautiful mountainous country.

King Birendra also visited Japan in May this year, promoting understanding and cooperation between the two countries. Nepal has established economic cooperation with West European countries, Australia and New Zealand.

In foreign trade the Nepalese Government has pursued a policy of diversification of trade and encouraged exports as a means of developing its national economy. Nepal has established trade relations with more than 50 countries and the volume of trade is growing year by year.

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TIBETAN DELEGATION BACK IN LHASA FROM NEPAL

OW261509Y Peking NCNA in English 1421 GMT 26 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Lhasa, 26 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Tibet friendship delegation of China returned to Lhasa today after a successful visit to Nepal, China's friendly neighbour. They were greeted by Jen Jung, chairman of the Tibet Autonomous Regional Revolutionary Committee, and other local leading members.

Leader of the delegation was Tien Pao, vice-chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, and deputy leader was Chen Ching-po, director of the Foreign Affairs Office of the committee.

Before they crossed the border to return to Zham, a port of entry, on September 23, they were seen off at the Friendship Bridge by Nepalese Minister of State of Land Reform Janak Bahadur Shah and Foreign Secretary U.D. Bhatta who had made a special trip there. Li Nuan-ching, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Nepal, was also on hand.

EUROPE

TENG MEETS WITH FORMER FRENCH INTERIOR MINISTER PONIATOWSKI

OW261928Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1650 GMT 26 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Sep (AFP)--China's European trading policy is aimed at giving privileged position to France, former French Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski today quoted Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping as saying.

Mr Poniatowski, who is a personal friend of French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, said Mr Teng did not link France's favoured position to any conditions concerning such matters as price or technology. The two had more than two hours of talks.

He said Mr Teng also expressed the Chinese Government's approval of France's Africa policy. China held that his policy "helps to create conditions for the independence of European countries as well as for African states."

Mr Poniatowski said that Mr Teng told him China did not intend to limit its long-term trade arrangements to agreements with Japan. China sought faster progress in talks begun three months ago between France and China on the drafting of a bilateral economic and industrial agreement, he added.

Mr Poniatowski said China also wanted to improve cultural and scientific relations with France.

PARIS MAYOR CHIRAC ARRIVES HOME, COMMENTS ON PRC VISIT

OW261836Y Peking NCNA in English 1748 GMT 26 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 26 Sep (HSINHUA)--Jacques Chirac, mayor of Paris and former prime minister of France, returned here this morning after a ten-day visit to China.

After alighting from his plane, Chirac told the French press, "After the Cultural Revolution, China has entered onto a road of stability."

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Chirac continued: "I had a conversation lasting two hours with Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, which showed me that the leaders of China possess the ability and the will to develop the country both agriculturally industrially and in a general manner, in cultural and economic affairs so as to establish a powerful industrialized, socialist country."

Chirac expressed his readiness to call on President Giscard d'Estaing to report to him the talks he had held with the Chinese leaders.

PRC ENVOY CONVEYS HUA'S REGARDS TO ICELAND'S PREMIER

OW262216Y Peking NCNA in English 2205 GMT 26 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Stockholm, 26 Sep (HSINHUA)--The new Icelandic prime minister, Olafur Johannesson, received Chinese Ambassador Chen Feng in Reykjavik and had a cordial and friendly talk with him this morning, according to a report from the capital of Iceland.

During the conversation, the Chinese ambassador conveyed the regards of Premier Hua Kuo-feng to Prime Minister Johannesson. The prime minister expressed thanks and asked the Chinese ambassador to convey his regards and good wishes to Premier Hua Kuo-feng.

VICE CHAIRMAN ULANFU MEETS ROMANIAN PARTY WORKERS GROUP

OW261455Y Peking NCNA in English 1415 GMT 26 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Sep (HSINHUA)--Ulanfu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, this evening met and feted a Romanian party workers group led by Stefan Mocota, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, first secretary of the RCP Cluj County Committee and vice-chairman of the Grand National Assembly. The meeting and banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Present was Romanian Ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu.

Also present were Feng Hsuan, member of the CCP Central Committee and deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; Chiao Shih, deputy head of the International Liaison Department; and Tseng Chih, deputy head of the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee.

The Romanian visitors came yesterday on a friendship visit to China.

CEAUSESCU ON ROMANIA'S STAND ON AFRICA, BALKANS, TIES WITH PRC

OW261453Y Peking NCNA in English 1410 GMT 26 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Rabat, 25 Sept (HSINHUA)--"Every effort should be made to consolidate the unity and solidarity of the African people," said Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu in an interview with the editorial director of the MAROC SOIR published in the paper today.

He expressed the hope that African countries "should guarantee absolute independence through rapid social-economic progress and guarantee an independent economy through close cooperation so as to completely liquidate colonialism in Africa."

"In Africa, there are many complicated problems left over by imperialist colonial rule," he said. "Romania firmly supports the settlement of problems through negotiations between the countries concerned," he added.

On Romania's relations with China, the president stressed, "Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Romania has been an important, even a historic moment in the relations between our two countries." "It is senseless to answer the insinuation that Romania could become an instrument of China in the Balkan, because Romania adopted and still adopts an international policy which excludes the supposition that it will become an instrument of whoever it is. Romania maintains with all countries relations based solely on equality and mutual respect. We hope that the Balkan will become a zone of peace and cooperation among the Balkan countries, that the interference by other countries be excluded and that the relations between these countries be based on principles of equality and non-interference in others' internal affairs," he said.

Referring to the international problem of underdevelopment, he said that to change the situation in which the gap between the rich and the poor has been enlarged, a new international economic order should be established. "In this regard, we hold that first of all, cooperation and solidarity between developing countries should be consolidated," he stressed.

BRIEFS

TRADE DELEGATION TO FINLAND--Peking, 22 Sep--A Chinese Government trade delegation led by Wang Pao-hsuan, a deputy department director of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, left here by air this evening for Finland to discuss the 1979 trade agreement between the governments of China and Finland. It was seen off at the airport by Sun So-chang, a department director of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, and Pentti Suomela, Finnish ambassador to China. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 2006 GMT 22 Sep 78 OW]

FRG EDUCATION OFFICIAL--Peking, 22 Sep--Chinese Minister of Education Liu Hsi-yao met Professor Jochimsen, secretary of state of the Ministry of Education and Science of West Germany, and his party here this afternoon. Professor Jochimsen presented Liu Hsi-yao with a number of textbooks on natural sciences on behalf of the West German ministry. The Chinese minister returned him a copy of the Chinese scientific and educational film "Wild Life in Yunnan Province." Kao I, vice-minister of education, and Erwin Wickert, West Germany ambassador to China, were present. The guests returned here today after visiting Loyang in central China, and Nanking and Shanghai in east China. They will leave for home shortly. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 2004 GMT 22 Sep 78 OW]

AUSTRIAN COMMUNIST LEAGUE GROUP--Peking, 21 Sep--The delegation of the Communist League of Austria led by Walter Linoner, secretary of the league's Central Committee, left here for home recently. Before leaving, it had been met and feted by Feng Hsuan, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee. During its stay in China, it visited Peking, Tachai and other places. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1501 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW]

MARSEILLES INTERNATIONAL FAIR--Paris, 22 Sep--The 54th Marseilles International Fair opened today. Thirty-three countries including France, China and Romania participate in the fair. The Chinese pavilion covers an area of 800 square metres with more than 1,700 exhibits. It also displays pictures depicting the friendship between China and France. Chinese films will be shown during the run of the fair. Head of the Chinese pavilion Liu Tien-chen gave a reception on September 20 for the French press. Responsible members of the fair attended the reception. The fair will remain open till October 2. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1647 GMT 22 Sep 78 OW]

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

CHEN HSI-LIEN ADDRESSES BANQUET FOR ZAMBIAN DELEGATION

OW261604Y Peking NCNA in English 1535 GMT 26 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Ministry of National Defence this evening gave a banquet in honour of a Zambian military goodwill delegation led by Alexander Grey Zulu, chairman of the Defence and Security Committee of the Central Committee of the Zambian United National Independence Party.

Present were Chen Hsi-lien, vice-premier; Wu Hsiu-chuan, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Huang Yu-kun, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department; Li Chen, deputy political commissar of the PLA General Logistics Department; Chang Hai-feng, vice-foreign minister; Li Ko, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Tsao Li-huai, deputy commander of the PLA Air Force; Wang Yang, deputy commander of the PLA Peking units; and Li Chung-chi, deputy commander of the PLA Peking Garrison.

Zambian Ambassador to China Willie R. Mwendela was present.

In his toast at the banquet, Vice-Premier Chen Hsi-lien said: "His Excellency Chairman Zulu is our old friend who visited China twice before. This evening's reunion among old friends gives us particular joy and a feeling of cordiality."

"Under the leadership of President Kaunda, the Zambian people and armed forces have made vigorous efforts and achieved marked results in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, building up a national army, strengthening defence and developing the national economy and culture."

"China and Zambia," Vice-Premier Chen Hsi-lien said, "are friendly countries and both belong to the Third World. The militant friendship between us based on our common struggle to oppose imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism has been steadily consolidated and developed, thanks to the joint efforts of our two governments, peoples and armed forces."

Vice-Premier Chen Hsi-lien expressed his belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples and armed forces of China and Zambia would enjoy a still more satisfactory development.

In reply, delegation leader A.G. Zulu said: "Though China and Zambia are separated by long distance between them, the two peoples have developed a friendship which is bound together by firm commitment to world peace and prosperity."

"Zambia pledges to fight side by side with you and all peace loving nations of the world. Hand in hand we shall overwhelm obstacles that stand in the path of peace, progress, mutual understanding and respect. We need unity as a weapon to combat imperialism. We need it as an instrument of eliminating, on a global scale, capitalist exploitation and its offshoots of hunger, poverty, ignorance and disease, on the one hand and imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, fascism and racism on the other."

He stated: "We as non-aligned countries desire peaceful co-existence and not conflict and aggression."

The delegation arrived here this morning at the invitation of the Ministry of National Defence. Chen Hsi-lien, vice-premier of the State Council, was among those welcoming the delegation at the airport.

CHAD PRESIDENT MALLOUM, DELEGATION CONTINUE VISIT

Tour Shanghai

OW261836Y Peking NCNA in English 1745 GMT 26 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 26 Sep (HSINHUA)--President Felix Malloum of the Republic of Chad and the other distinguished Chad guests visited a rural people's commune in Shanghai this afternoon. They were accorded a warm welcome by the commune cadres and peasants.

Peng Chung, second vice-chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, accompanied the Chad guests on the visit.

The visitors toured the commune's cattle farm, furniture workshop, farm machinery plant and clinic. They also called at a peasant family. At a discussion with commune cadres, President Malloum inquired about the commune's production and organization. He wished the commune greater successes.

In the morning, the distinguished Chad guests visited the Shanghai Industrial Exhibition and cruised on the Huangpu River. They were accompanied by NPC Vice-Chairman Ngapo Ngawang-jigme, Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying and Vice-Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee Pei Hsien-pai.

The president and the other distinguished Chad guests attended an acrobatic show in the evening.

TANZANIAN PARTY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CHANGSHA

OW270359Y Peking NCNA in English 1342 GMT 26 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Taiyuan, 26 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Tanzanian Chama Cha Mapinduzi (Revolutionary Party) delegation led by Rashidi Mfaume Kawawa, member of the CCM Central Committee, chairman of the CCM Standing Committee on Party Affairs and minister of defence and national service, left for Changsha this morning after visiting the Tachai production brigade, China's pace-setter in agriculture.

The guests arrived in Tachai from Peking yesterday in the company of Wu Hsueh-chien, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. They were accorded a warm welcome by Kuo Feng-lien, Standing Committee member of the Shansi Provincial CCP Committee and secretary of the CCP Tachai branch committee; Liu Shu-kang, deputy secretary of the CCP Hsiyang County Committee, and local commune peasants.

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The distinguished guests visited an exhibition, called on peasants in their homes and inspected terraced fields and water control facilities in the brigade. Delegation leader Kawawa said: "We are very glad today to witness the achievements of Tachai, which are a tremendous encouragement to the Third World. We may learn from such a revolutionary spirit."

Kuo Feng-lien presented the guests with an album on the brigade and some farm produce.

Kuo Feng-lien gave a dinner yesterday in honour of the Tanzanian guests.

FAO ASSISTS SOUTH AFRICAN LIBERATION MOVEMENTS

OW261441Y Peking NCNA in English 1316 GMT 26 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 25 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Food and Agricultural Organization of United Nations (FAO) has launched a programme of practical action to assist national liberation movements in southern Africa in their struggle against imperialism, said FAO Director-General Edouard Saouma in Arusha, Tanzania today, according to the TANZANIA NEWS AGENCY.

Speaking at the opening session of the tenth FAO Regional Conference for Africa, Saouma said that the programme would also assist refugees now under the care of the frontline states and the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

The FAO is committed to fight against malnutrition and hunger in Africa on all fronts, including fullest support to the OAU and national liberation movements of southern Africa, he said.

The director-general also said that the execution of the African food plan to enable African countries to be self-sufficient in food within the next ten years depended mainly on individual African countries and intra-African organisations.

Representatives from 40 countries and fifty observers from Europe, African liberation movements, the UN and the OAU attended the five-day conference.

Tanzanian Prime Minister Edward Sokoine and cabinet ministers were present at the opening ceremony.

RED FLAG ARTICLE CALLS FOR STRENGTHENING PARTY UNITY

HK261104Y Peking RED FLAG No 9 in Chinese 3 Sep 78 pp 59-64 HK

[Article by RED FLAG contributing commentator: "Strengthen Unity on the Basis of the Line Set by the 11th Party Congress"]

[Text] Led by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the whole party and army and people of all nationalities throughout the country have won a great victory in grasping the key link of class struggle in running the country well and in struggling to expose and criticize the "gang of four." Socialist construction is in full swing and a political situation marked by stability and unity has taken shape.

However, we must soberly realize that class enemies at home and abroad will invariably carry out sabotage and make trouble in our struggle to build a modern and powerful socialist country. We shall encounter numerous difficulties on our road of advance. Moreover, the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" is still spreading far and wide and cannot be wiped out in a short time. Factors detrimental to party unity still exist inside and outside our party. All these reasons make it imperative for comrades throughout the party to greatly strengthen the great unity of the whole party and whole army and the Chinese people of all nationalities in accordance with Chairman Mao's consistent teachings on strengthening unity and in answer to Chairman Hua's great call to "study, study and study once more; unite, unite and unite once more." Only in this way can we unite with all forces that can be united and bring into play all positive factors that can be brought into play. We cannot defeat the enemy, overcome all difficulties and dangers and insure the victorious accomplishment of the general task for the new period unless people inside and outside the party and throughout the country are of one mind.

The Basis for the Unity of the Whole Party in the New Period

Party unity has always been a unity based on principle and must have a common basis. The history of our party over the past decades has proven that only by upholding unity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought can we achieve a genuine revolutionary unity. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is the guiding thought and theoretical foundation of our party. Our party always upholds the principle of integrating theory with practice and applies basic Marxist theories to analyze the historical conditions and class relations in various periods and to formulate the correct line. The party line is the concrete embodiment of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as well as the basis for the unity of the whole party in various periods.

Applying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, particularly the theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, to the new historical conditions, the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua formulated the 11th party congress line, set the general task for the new period and laid down general and specific policies that are appropriate to the new period and the new situation. Chairman Hua pointed out: "We must hold the great banner of Chairman Mao high, uphold the basic line of the party in the historical period of socialism, grasp the key link of class struggle in running the country well, continue the revolution and strive to build a modern and powerful socialist country. This is the line set by the 11th party congress." This line embodies the behests of Chairman Mao, Premier Chou, Chairman Chu and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. [paragraph continues]

It reflects the objective law of socialist revolution and construction, fully expresses the aspirations of the millions and is in complete accord with the basic interests of the people throughout the country. It is the beacon light guiding the whole party and army and the Chinese people of all nationalities in their new Long March and in their drive to accomplish the general task for the new period. At present, the line set by the 11th party congress is the basis for the unity of the whole party. If we would depart from this line, that is, from Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, the strengthening of party unity and the upholding of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought would just be idle talk.

The tremendous achievements we made on the political, economic, military, cultural, education, scientific and technological fronts in the past 2 years are eloquent proofs of the wise leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. The party Central Committee is a model in holding the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought high. The line, principles and policies formulated by it are entirely correct. To truly hold the great banner of Chairman Mao high and safeguard the basis for the unity of the whole party in the new period of development, we must closely follow the strategic plans of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, thoroughly criticize the "gang of four's" crimes in tampering with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and in sabotaging party unity and raise our consciousness in carrying out the line set by the 11th party congress. We must also implement correctly and in an all-round way the various policies of our party, including those on cadres, intellectuals, economics, culture and education, scientific and technological development, nationalities, the united front and foreign affairs. Only in this way can we rally the 30 million party members and 800 million people round the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, achieve unity in thinking, policy, plan, command and action and accomplish the general task for the new period.

Factors Now Jeopardizing Our Inner Party Unity

Chairman Mao pointed out long ago: "Opposition and struggle between different ideas constantly occur within the party; this is a reflection within the party of contradictions between classes and between the new and the old in society. If there were no contradictions in the party and no ideological struggles to resolve them, the party's life would come to an end." ("On Contradiction") Every year, as we talk about unity, we must struggle against anything that impairs party unity. Our task is to adopt a correct principle, policy and method to eliminate factors detrimental to unity and constantly strengthen party unity on a new basis.

To begin with, we must guard against and prevent class enemies from sabotaging party unity. In the present struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four," we must fully understand that the handful of the gang's cohorts and backbone elements who were hostile to our party and to the socialist cause had done great harm to party unity despite their small number. These people are now trying their utmost to resist and sabotage the movement. Should they find the opportunity, they will create "earthquakes" and splits and continue to sabotage party unity in the future. In accordance with the line, principles and policies of our party, we must do a good and thorough job of investigation, fully expose and isolate this handful of bad people and not leave any hidden dangers behind. Abetted and shielded by the "gang of four" over the years, the active counterrevolutionaries, landlords and rich peasants who wanted class retaliation, criminals, scabbers and grafters, speculators and profiteers, bad elements who seriously disrupted public order and culprits guilty of smashing, beating and looting went wild in their maneuvers. By dragging our cadres into their camp and sending their men to sneak into our ranks, they corrupted and demoralized our cadres. This also seriously sabotaged party unity. In the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four," we must also deal a telling blow to these bad people and suppress their evil influence.

This treatment applies to people outside our ranks. As for people within our ranks, we must take into full account the grave existence of factors jeopardizing party unity. We must never overlook these intricate and complex factors.

For example, some comrades within our ranks committed mistakes, even serious ones, because they once carried out the "gang of four's" counterrevolutionary revisionist line and were involved with the gang's conspiracy to usurp party and state power. In the great struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four," most of these comrades realized and examined their own mistakes and were forgiven by the masses. However, a small number of erring comrades still have not acquired a correct attitude and are slow in coming to their senses. Though they have made a little self-criticism, they tend to avoid crucial issues. The masses resent them because they do not tell the truth, refuse to place their mistakes and actual thinking on the table and even continue to commit the mistake of covering up, suppressing the masses and interfering with the orientation of the movement. Consequently, the masses are very angry with them, and they cannot face the masses and are always in a passive position. These comrades should think more about the interests of the party and the people, be worthy of the help of the party and their fellow comrades, boldly face their own mistakes and resolutely put their errors right. Only in this way will they acquire a common language with the cadres and the masses and arrive at a new unity on a new basis.

For another example, some comrades inside our party have had their thinking seriously poisoned though they were not involved with the conspiracy of the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power. They always find themselves ill-adapted to the line, general and specific policies and the various measures for grasping the key link of class struggle in running the country well that were formulated by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua after the "gang of four" was smashed. They objected to and were discontented with certain important questions of principle. Even now some of them still practice bourgeois factionalism and do not care much about the proletarian party spirit and principle or about the party's interests. They do not give due consideration to the interests of the whole and do not make it their practice to avoid exclusiveness. They work in small circles, always trying to pull over a section of people to their side and to push out another section. They continue to jeopardize party unity. Actually what these people uphold is the set of reactionary theories, viewpoints and methods of thinking advocated by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Going against Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, they style themselves as "consistently correct" and think of themselves as "the only revolutionaries," as though they are more "revolutionary" than anyone else. These comrades have come to a dangerous point. They should wake up, conscientiously straighten out their thinking, enhance their understanding and draw lessons from the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" in connection with the criticism of Lin Biao and completely emancipate themselves from the mental shackles imposed by these people.

Furthermore, under the evil influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," some comrades have discussed the fine tradition and work style of our party. Among these comrades, there are people who go against our party's democratic centralism, suppress democracy, refuse to let others speak up, favor "what I say counts" and oppose "rule by the voice of the many"; people who act like high and mighty officials, consider themselves superior and divorce themselves from the masses and from reality; people who resort to deception, hoodwink higher authorities and those below, gain honor by cheating and harm the interests of the masses; people who violate party policies, arbitrarily and truculently suppress the masses and act in a commandist way; people who look for a life of ease and security, go after material comforts, take advantage of their position and power to gain private interests and indulge in extravagance and waste. All these are manifestations of the ideology and work styles of the landlord and bourgeois classes and are corrosive agents that will harm revolutionary unity. [paragraph continues]

These comrades should effectively remold their thinking, change their work style and revive and carry forward our party's fine tradition in deed and not just in word. Only in this way can we strengthen unity among comrades inside our party, between those in higher and those in lower positions and between the party and the people.

Historical experience tells us that with the triumph of the correct line over the erroneous line after each major struggle between the two lines inside our party, a new situation of unprecedented unity and prosperity invariably prevails throughout the party. However, compared with the political triumph over the erroneous line, much more time and a great deal more efforts are required to thoroughly eliminate the serious consequences of this line, right the wrongs on questions of ideology and theory and consolidate and strengthen the unity of the whole party on a new basis. Out of their need to usurp party and state power, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" for a long time created splits and sabotaged the unity of the party with the people, which led to grave consequences. To strengthen party unity, we must deeply criticize the counterrevolutionary revisionist line and reactionary ideology of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" and thoroughly eliminate their pernicious influence in connection with the actual situation. Only by mobilizing all fronts, all departments and all units to rectify those points which had been turned upside down by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" and to carry out the line set by the 11th party congress in every grassroots unit can we forge the closest unity and promote the continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Resolve Internal Contradictions Through Rectification of Work Style

To eliminate factors jeopardizing inner party unity and strengthen party unity on a new basis, it is necessary to strictly distinguish between and correctly handle the two types of contradictions of different natures, that is, contradictions between the enemy and ourselves and those among the people. We must adopt the method of struggling against the enemy and the method of dictatorship to resolve contradictions between the enemy and ourselves. In resolving contradictions among the people, including questions pertaining to orientation, road and line among the people, we must never adopt the method of struggling against the enemy. The only way to settle these questions is through rectification, that is, the democratic method, the method of persuasion and education, of criticism and self-criticism.

Rectification is the only correct method to resolve inner party contradictions and strengthen revolutionary unity. Founded in 1921, our party went through two decades of struggle and paid a high price before it learned to master this method. During the first and second revolutionary civil wars, the chieftains of the "left" and right opportunist lines, particularly Wang Ming, resorted to "ruthless struggle and merciless blows" in inner party struggle and harmed many revolutionary comrades. This seriously sabotaged party unity and nearly ruined our revolutionary cause. Summing up the positive and negative experiences of our inner party struggle, Chairman Mao formulated the great method of rectification. This was epitomized in the famous formula "unity, criticism, unity." To elaborate, it means starting from the desire for unity, resolving contradictions through criticism or struggle and arriving at a new unity on a new basis. The great and historic Yenan rectification movement personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao was a brilliant example of resolving inner party contradictions through rectification. The Yenan rectification educated the masses of cadres, raised the Marxist level of the whole party, brought about unprecedented unity and prosperity within our party and insured our victory in the war of resistance against Japan and in the liberation war. In the period of socialism, Chairman Mao extended the method of inner party rectification beyond the party to the people throughout the country and made it the basic method for correctly handling contradictions among the people. Chairman Mao's theory and practice of rectification are an important development of Marxism-Leninism as well as an extremely precious spiritual wealth that he handed down to us.

In resolving contradictions within the party and among the people, we must give full play to democracy, let others speak up and permit others to state different opinions. As long as they do not violate discipline and do not engage in underground activities, they can say anything, right or wrong. If they say something wrong, they should be criticized but not punished. We should permit others to hold discussions and debates when they have different opinions on matters of theory, art and science or have different ideas about actual work. We must advocate upholding the truth and rectifying mistakes. We must set forth the facts, discuss them rationally and convince people through reasoning. We must create a profound atmosphere of democracy so that people can bare their hearts and boldly speak up. When we come across different opinions, we must not exaggerate the mistakes of others to the maximum and label and attack others at random because this behavior will stop the free airing of views, strangle democracy and jeopardize unity. Only by giving full play to democracy and overcoming wrong opinions with correct ones through full discussions and debates can we truly achieve unity in thinking and unanimity in action.

To persistently uphold the method of rectification, we must adopt the policy of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient" toward erring comrades, including those who committed serious mistakes, and achieve the two-fold objective of clarity in ideology and unity among comrades. We must adhere to principle and conscientiously and seriously criticize their mistakes. We must not be overly lenient. Criticism of this kind must be sound in argument, well-intentioned and factual. We must analyze the specific and historical conditions underlying the mistakes committed by these comrades. Instead of investigating who should be held responsible, we should pay special attention to helping these comrades understand the reasons for their mistakes and find the correct way to correct their mistakes. We must proceed from the desire for unity, enthusiastically hold heart-to-heart talks with them and carry out meticulous ideological work. As long as they are truly willing to mend their ways and have made self-criticism, we should extend our welcome to them. Toward those who fail to raise their level of understanding or those who become confused again after raising their understanding, we should persistently observe and help them and wait for their awakening. Chairman Mao taught us this fine tradition: "Treating with good will those who have erred will win general approval and unite people." ("On the Ten Major Relationships") We must revive our party's consistent practice of allowing comrades to make mistakes and to correct them. On no account must we create an atmosphere in which no one is allowed to make mistakes and anyone who does so will never be allowed to stand up again.

To the erring comrades, the resolution of inner party contradictions by means of rectification involves the issue of attitude. This means that they must correctly deal with the education and help of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, correctly treat the criticism and help of the masses and correctly treat their own mistakes. If we make mistakes, we must have the courage to admit our wrongs, make self-criticism on our own initiative, encourage others to make criticism and humbly listen to their opinions. We must not hide our sickness for fear of treatment and gloss over our faults, much less keep the lid down and suppress criticism by the masses. If we find ourselves being led by the nose, we must quickly come to our senses and become active rather than passive. Chairman Mao taught us: "We are revolutionaries. If we have really made mistakes, mistakes which are harmful to the cause of the party and the people, we should seek the opinions of the masses and of comrades and criticize ourselves. Such self-criticism should sometimes be repeated several times. If once is not enough and people are not satisfied, it should be done a second time; if they are still not satisfied, then it should be done a third time; it should go on until nobody has any more criticisms." ("Talk at an Enlarged Work Conference of the CCP Central Committee") [paragraph continues]

All erring comrades, particularly those who have made mistakes but still refuse to admit their wrongs, should study Chairman Mao's teaching again, correctly orient their attitude, draw a clear line of demarcation with the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" in thinking and in action and quickly catch up with the pace of the whole party and the people of the whole country.

The present struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" in connection with the criticism of Lin Piao also involves the implementation of our party's cadre policy. This is an important issue pertaining to the strengthening of party unity. We must adhere to Chairman Mao's teachings and rectify all mistakes. If we are completely wrong, we must make a complete correction; if we are partially wrong, we must make a partial correction; if we are not wrong, then we do not have to make any correction. All unjust and trumped-up cases must be reversed. In handling cases, we must lay stress on the weight of evidence and on investigation and study and complete the investigations one at a time in accordance with party policy. Toward those who were hoodwinked into committing serious mistakes, we must pay special attention to ideological education and not trace personal responsibility. Toward those cadres and masses who were harmed, we must properly redress them and guide them to look to the future and take the interests of the whole nation into account. All our cadres, particularly leading cadres, must have the correct attitude toward the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the masses and themselves. We must firmly grasp the general orientation in exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" in connection with the criticism of Lin Piao and not squabble endlessly over old scores. In short, we must adhere to the line set by the 11th party congress and act in accordance with the general and specific policies formulated by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. Only in this way can we properly implement the cadre policy and achieve the goal of strengthening party unity.

Consciously Safeguard and Strengthen Party Unity

Party unity is an important indication that our party is flourishing. The history of the continuous growth of our party over the past decades has time and again proven that when the unity of our party is strengthened, our party flourishes and the revolution forges ahead; when the unity of our party is sabotaged, our party's strength is sapped and the revolution suffers setbacks. Every one of our comrades must realize that party unity and the unity of the party with the people are invaluable assets with which we overcome difficulties and win victories--they are the basic guarantees for the fulfillment of the general task for the new period. It is the solemn responsibility of every communist to consciously safeguard and strengthen party unity and the unity of the party with the people.

For years, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" went all out in practicing splittism, sabotaging unity and creating confusion in the party, the army and the whole country. As a result of the grave damage they did, we all suffered great hardships. Having smashed the "gang of four," the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua grasped the key link of class struggle in running the country and brought about the stability and unity as envisaged by Chairman Mao. This stability and unity created favorable conditions for us to work vigorously to make quick progress and to speed up the tempo of socialist modernization. We must soberly perceive that the present fine situation of stability and unity was attained with great difficulty. Every comrade must treasure and cherish this stability and unity. On the basis of the line set by the 11th party congress, we must safeguard and strengthen party unity and develop the fine situation. This is the popular wish of the party, the army and the people. We must constantly raise our consciousness in strengthening unity, refrain from saying or doing things which are detrimental to unity and boldly and skillfully wage struggle against anything that impairs unity.

Constantly strengthening the unity of leadership cores at all levels has special significance in our efforts to strengthen party unity and the unity of the party with the people. Leading cadres must uphold Chairman Mao's basic principle "practice Marxism, and not revisionism; unite, and do not split; be open and aboveboard, and do not intrigue and conspire." They must keep the whole situation in mind, pay due attention to party spirit and principle, observe discipline and be models in safeguarding unity. Comrades must exchange information among themselves, learn from, understand and support each other, overcome their own weak points by learning from each other's strong points and forge closer ties of friendship. They must not fuss over personal grudges and vie with one another for higher positions. They must look ahead and concentrate all their hatred on Lin Biao and the "gang of four." They must set an example with their own conduct, make a greater effort to study, heighten their political consciousness, raise their scientific and cultural levels and enhance their art of leadership. With a leadership core which fights in unity, we can certainly lead the masses of party members and the people in marching toward our goal and win new victories.

Lenin once pointed out: To insure inner party unity, it is essential to achieve unanimity on the questions of party programs and tactics. However, this condition alone is not enough. The whole party must observe the party constitution and the principle that the minority is subordinate to the majority and the part to the whole. Chairman Mao also pointed out: "We shall solidly unite all the forces of our party on democratic centralist principles of organization and discipline." ("On Coalition Government") These statements tell us how important it is to conscientiously practice democratic centralism, strengthen the sense of organization and discipline and cautiously handle important questions of principle, particularly questions pertaining to the whole situation, in insuring the solid unity of our party.

Unity is strength, unity is victory. As long as the whole party constantly strengthens unity on the basis of the line set by the 11th party congress, we can certainly further consolidate and develop the present fine situation, speed up the pace of the four modernizations and quickly enable our great socialist motherland to grow prosperous and strong.

PEOPLE'S DAILY ON THEORY OF SUBJECTIVE WORLD, PRACTICE

OW260630Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1130 GMT 25 Sep 78 OW

[PEOPLE'S DAILY 25 September contributing commentator's article: "All Things in the Subjective World Must Be Verified by Practice"]

[Text] Peking, Sep 25--The question of practice being the only criterion in verifying truth is not only a fundamental theoretical question but also a fundamental realistic question. It involves not only the front of philosophy but also actual work in all fields.

The question of practice being the only criterion in verifying truth points out to us the principle adhered to by Marxists in dealing with the relations between the subjective and the objective and between knowledge and practice. It manifests a correct line on knowledge. It is on the basis of this principle and line that we must rely on practice in verifying truth and in verifying all things in the subjective world.

Lenin pointed out after the victory in the October Revolution: "At present, all things must be determined by practice. We have now reached such a juncture in history that theory is becoming practice and that theory is invigorated, corrected and verified by practice." (Selected Works of Lenin, Vol III, p 398) In the process of changing the subjective into the objective, men must verify the correctness of their own knowledge, and constantly correct, supplement, enrich and develop it.

This is to say, are men's ideas, theories, programs, lines, policies, plans, instructions, views, statements, self-criticisms and promises correct or mistaken, true or false? In the last analysis, they all depend on the results in practice. All of them must be verified by practice.

Whether One Holds Aloft Something Truly or Falsely Is Determined by Practice

In verifying who is truly holding aloft something or doing this falsely and in determining what is true Marxism and what is sham Marxism, we have never depended upon statements or declarations, but on practice. Didn't Wang Ming call himself "100 percent Bolshevik"? What proved that his line was entirely wrong and declared the total bankruptcy of his line? It was the fact that our party had lost 90 percent of its revolutionary forces in the Soviet district and 100 percent of its revolutionary forces in the white area. Didn't Lin Piao himself brag that he hoisted the banner highest? What exposed his fraud in hoisting aloft the banner falsely and brought to light his ugly features as an anti-party careerist? It was his criminal activities in usurping party and state leadership and in betraying the party and the state. Didn't the "gang of four" disguise themselves as the most revolutionary heroes in the world? What exposed their ugly features as a bunch of new and old counterrevolutionaries? It was their counterrevolutionary deeds in harming the country and the people and in vigorously exercising fascist dictatorship. History has inexorably returned the verdict that all of them--Wang Ming, Lin Piao and the "gang of four"--are swindlers who feign to hoist aloft the banner. Swindlers are paper tigers which can be easily punctured. To puncture a paper tiger, it is of course necessary for us to have the scientific weapon of Marxism, without which we will be unable to examine the essence of a thing through its complicated appearance, and to distinguish the true and the false. However, what will finally strip it of its camouflage can only be practice. Only through practice will it be possible for us to verify which are the true and which are the false ones. "Hear their words and judge them by their deeds." This is an important historical experience that we must firmly keep in mind.

Naturally, verification needs time. But, whatever is good, true, beneficial to the people and filled with life can definitely withstand the historical tests and be proven correct in the end. Whatever is bad, false, detrimental to the people and devoid of life will always fail to withstand the historical tests and prove to be incorrect. Practice, only the practice by the masses of people, should be regarded as the judge to distinguish truths from fallacies.

Whether People Are Treated Correctly Must Be Tested in Practice

In the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and criticize Lin Piao simultaneously, we are presently faced with two serious tasks--to implement the party's policy toward cadres and correctly treat those cadres who made mistakes in the 11th struggle between the two lines. Both concern the handling of people. Chairman Mao repeatedly pointed out that in dealing with people we must be cautious. That is to say the way we handle a problem must be able to stand the test of practice.

According to what do we implement the party's policy toward cadres? Facts. We base ourselves on facts in upholding what is correct as well as in correcting what is wrong. To judge whether or not cadres are treated correctly, we can only base ourselves on facts. After investigating, analyzing and doublechecking the actual circumstances, all false accusations and incorrect conclusions against any cadre, no matter when and under what circumstances they were made, must be resolutely repudiated and corrected. It does not befit a thoroughgoing materialist to be hesitant, indecisive or afraid of one thing or another. It is even worse if we ignore facts and turn a blind eye to a cadre's political life just to prove our own "correctness."

To insist that practice is primary and insist on correcting mistakes--this is a manifestation that our party is selfless, open and aboveboard.

What should we do about the cadres who made mistakes in the 11th struggle between the two lines? As long as they did not conspire and intrigue, commit serious offenses against law and discipline or incur great indignation among the people, they should be allowed to recognize their mistakes through practice. In our party's history, people who followed the Wang Ming line and made mistakes had to go through a long period of education through practice, and some of them only really recognized their mistakes and sincerely admitted their mistakes by the time the Seventh National CCP Congress was held. At present, among the cadres who made mistakes in cognition in the 11th struggle between the two lines, if some still cannot understand their mistakes, we should wait a while and allow them to think and look around some more. What is correct has no fears and can withstand tests. We should allow others to test us. If we are afraid of being tested, what kind of Marxists are we? If we were not tested, we ourselves would be violating the most fundamental principle that practice is the only criterion of truth. It is exactly on the basis of this principle that we must be cautious in the organizational handling of cadres who made mistakes. Stress should be laid on the weight of evidence and on investigation and study. We must pay close attention to policy and not act with undue haste. We must strive to insure that our handling of problems can withstand the test of history.

In dealing with cadres who made mistakes, we must note not only their self-criticisms, but also their actions. It is of course very necessary for them to use Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to analyze and criticize their own mistakes. Without taking this step, it is impossible to distinguish between right and wrong and sum up experiences. But, the most fundamental thing is to judge them by their actions and see how they correct their mistakes. To examine whether a person really recognizes his mistakes, we must ultimately base our conclusion on the way he corrects the mistakes. A single concrete step is more important than a dozen self-criticisms. We do not trust promises easily. We trust practice.

Who Are Good Cadres and Who Are Capable Also Must Be Tested by Practice

Correctly judging cadres has always been a major issue in the party's work. We must not base our judgment of cadres on impressions or hearsay. Good and capable cadres cannot be made by pretense or advertisement, much less by bragging and deceiving. They are made by working step by step in revolutionary practice. Without revolutionary practice, it is impossible to distinguish the good from the bad and the strong from the weak. Because of this, in laying down the requirements for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat Chairman Mao pointed out with special emphasis that it is essential to test and judge cadres and choose and train successors in the long course of mass class struggle.

Cadres constantly change in the course of revolutionary practice. Under given conditions, the advanced can become backward, and the backward can become advanced; and the strong can become weak, and the weak can become strong. Therefore, our judgment of cadres cannot become fixed and unchangeable. We must have a developing viewpoint, and we must test and judge cadres in the course of constantly changing revolutionary practice. Chairman Mao said: "In the process of a great struggle, the composition of the leading group in most cases should not and cannot remain entirely unchanged throughout the initial, middle and final stages; the activists who come forward in the course of the struggle must constantly be promoted to replace those original members of the leading group who are inferior by comparison or who have degenerated." ("Selected Works," Vol III, p. 118) In other words, our judgment of every cadres must be constantly tested by practice.

In Assessing the Advanced, We Must Adhere to the Viewpoint That Practice Is Basic

On the revolutionary road we should learn from all advanced things, units and individuals. However, to distinguish what is advanced is also a matter of practice. The advanced must be put to the test of practice.

First, "advanced" refers to those persons marching in the vanguard of the process of practice. The relationship between advanced and backward persons is the same as between the forward and the rear. Advanced things have backward factors, and backward things often have advanced factors. Under given conditions, advanced things can become backward, and vice versa. In life, nothing advanced remains unchanged. Practice moves forward and man's knowledge must also develop. Otherwise, the advanced will no longer be advanced and can become backward.

Second, the so-called "advanced experience" refers to what is of universal meaning in man's practice and what meets man's needs in practice. In the experience of an advanced unit, there is something of universal significance as well as something specific that only applies to the particular conditions of that unit. Learning from the advanced means mainly learning general experiences. Specific experiences can only be learned selectively. Even in learning a universally applicable experience it is still necessary to integrate it with the specific conditions of each area and department, and how well it can be integrated still has to be tested by practice. Our principle should be to integrate universality with particularity in line with time, place and other conditions. Judgments concerning which experience is of universal meaning and which is not are not based on subjective exaggeration, but on the test of practice. If we take a specific experience for a universally applicable experience and copy it wholly without considering our particular conditions, it will not work and certainly cannot withstand the test of practice.

Moreover, "advanced" naturally refers to persons who are marching ahead of others and not phonies who have an empty reputation or even have resorted to deception. Such phonies are incompatible with the spirit of seeking truth from facts, held in contempt by communists and naturally cannot stand the test of practice.

Whether Our Leadership Over Production Is Correct Must Be Tested by Practice

In agricultural production, we must act according to objective laws and guard against drawing subjective and arbitrary conclusions and giving blind directions. On what should we base our judgment? In the final analysis, we can only base our judgment on the production carried out by the masses of peasants, and we can only consider whether agricultural production of a production team, commune or area is falling backward, standing still, or forging ahead.

Take the planting of crops for example. Crop varieties and cultivation systems are closely related to climate, terrain features, soil, rainfall and other natural conditions. The natural conditions, which differ in thousands of ways, determine that there are many different ways of cultivation. Crops suited to one place are not necessarily suited to another place. A system or measure to increase production in one place may reduce production in another place. The principle of "taking grain as the key link and insuring all-round development" was put forward for the whole country by Chairman Mao. But this does not mean that to implement the principle it is not necessary to adapt it to local conditions and not necessary to proceed from the actual situation.

If we do not conduct investigation and study, pay no attention to the concrete conditions, but subjectively force the peasants to plant only this and not that, only to plan in one way and not in any other way, we inevitably will be punished by practice, dampen the enthusiasm of the peasant masses and adversely affect, even disrupt, the development of agricultural production. This kind of leadership is of course wrong and certainly cannot stand the test of practice.

Works of Literature and Art Must Also Be Tested by Practice

Chairman Mao said: "In judging a party or a doctor, we must look at practice, at the effect. The same applies in judging a writer." ("Selected Works," Vol III, p 93) This is to say that whether a work of literature or art is good or bad has in the final analysis to be tested by practice.

Here we are not talking about the practice of a single person or a small number of people, but the practice of millions of people. In other words, we must see what effect a work of literature or art produces among the people, whether it is welcomed or rejected by the people, and whether it is beneficial or harmful to the people. To judge a work of literature or art, we must direct our eyes downward and must not listen only to those above and not to those below. Most fundamentally, we must rely on the comments of the masses of people. We must note what the masses like and what they dislike, and we must listen to the masses' opinions. We must not make a judgment on the basis of a few leaders' screening and order a ban arbitrarily. As a revolutionary writer or artist, one should entrust the fate of one's work to the people and always give thought to whether one's own work can stand the test by the people. Works which cannot win the masses' approval and are not accepted by the masses, as a rule, have no vitality. Only the most vigorous and vital takes root among the masses and no one can ban or destroy it.

In brief, one must persistently proceed from reality and uphold the dialectical-materialist line on cognition no matter what revolutionary work one is engaged in. Revolutionary consciousness originates only from the close integration of theory with practice.

The revolutionary teachers not only laid down the correct line on cognition but also set brilliant examples in this regard. Chairman Mao paid constant attention to testing his theory through revolutionary practice. As Chairman Hua pointed out, Chairman Mao "always allowed his works to be tested through practice for some time and then had them published in the form of selected works."

More than 40 years ago, Chairman Mao wrote an article opposing book worship. The article opposed the habit of people saying about every matter: "Show me where it is written in a book." Today there are still some people who themselves do not proceed from reality or uphold the principle of integrating theory with practice. Moreover, they even do not allow other persons to proceed from reality and to uphold the principle of integrating theory with practice. They only allow others to mechanically reproduce, copy and transmit instructions. Their motto is that what has prevailed in the past must not be changed and what one has to do in the future is to mechanically copy the past. If one acts otherwise, he will be considered guilty of rebellion, a crime for which even death cannot atone. Without regard to facts, those people hold that everything which has prevailed in the past is correct, sacred and inviolable and must not be changed. What one has to do in the future is to mechanically produce what has prevailed in the past. Regardless of what has developed in practice, whatever is written in the book is correct. Such a view is one which precisely deviates from the principle of integrating theory with practice and from the essence of Mao Tsetung Thought.

At the seventh enlarged meeting of the executive committee of the Communist International in 1926, Stalin related a story originally told by a Swedish comrade.

The study took place when the navy and army in the Crimea were preparing an uprising. Representatives of sailors and infantrymen went to see social democrats and told the latter: In recent years you have called on us to arise in rebellion against tsarism. We firmly believe that your call is correct, therefore we sailors and infantrymen have agreed to arise in rebellion. Now we have come to you for instructions. Nervous and confused, the social democrats answered by saying that they could not resolve the uprising matter without convening a special meeting of representatives. The sailors hinted that there should be no delay because everything had been prepared and that if they could not get a definite answer from the social democrats, if the social democrats would not lead the uprising, the uprising would fail. The sailors and infantrymen departed and awaited instructions. The social democrats immediately called a meeting of representatives to discuss the issue. At the meeting, they brought out Volume I, then Volume II and finally Volume III of "Das Kapital" to look for Marx's instructions on the Crimea and Sevastopol and for his instructions on uprisings. They scanned the three volumes of "Das Kapital" but failed to find a single instruction on the Crimea and Sevastopol or on an uprising by sailors and infantrymen (laughter). Then, they looked for instructions from other works by Marx and Engels but also failed (laughter). The sailors then arrived for instructions. What should they do? What happened? The social democrats could only admit that they could not give the sailors and infantrymen any instructions in such circumstances. The Swedish comrade concluded his story by saying: "Thus, the uprising by the sailors and infantrymen failed." (laughter) ("Collected Works of Stalin," Vol IX, p 83-84)

This story still has practical significance.

A common militant task for our comrades on all fronts is to persist in the unity of theory and practice and to follow the correct ideological line. This is a major principle in being loyal to Marxism and Mao Tsetung Thought and in successfully carrying out the general task set by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua for the new period.

KWANGMING DAILY COMMENTATOR ON MARXIST SCIENTIFIC ATTITUDE

OW251058Y Peking NCNA in English 1220 GMT 25 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Sep (HSINHUA)--"Persist in the Marxist Scientific Attitude" is the title of a long article by a KWANGMING DAILY special commentator.

Reprinted in the PEOPLE'S DAILY, the article stresses the need to revive and carry forward the Marxist scientific attitude advocated by Comrade Mao Tsetung and to work scientifically so as to eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four. Extensive excerpts follow:

A Marxist scientific attitude is in the final analysis a dialectical and historical materialist attitude. It means, among other things, the unity of theory and practice.

In its fight for liberation, the proletariat regards Marxist theory as an ideological weapon which enables it to see the light, gain the initiative and advance from defeat to victory. The theory is so powerful because it has come from practice and has been tested and proven by it.

Marxism is a revolutionary, scientific theory resulting from the study of human history and contemporary class struggle.

While applying it to our revolutionary struggle, we must integrate it with the actual conditions of our time and locality. This integration is a process in which the truth of Marxism is verified and developed through practice, a process which includes the enrichment of some old theses by new practical experience to bring them closer to perfection and make them more accurate and the replacement of individual old theses that have proved outdated in practice by new theses. If we do not look at Marxist theory this way, but isolate it from real life and revolutionary practice, it would become an empty and lifeless dogma and the scientific theory would become something unscientific. Stalin said: "Science which has severed contact with practice, with experience--what sort of science is that? ...Science is called science just because it does not recognize fetishes, just because it does not fear to raise its hand against the obsolete and antiquated, and because it lends an attentive ear to the voice of experience, of practice. If it were otherwise, we would have no science at all." In leading the Chinese revolution forward, Comrade Mao Tsetung always insisted on the specific, historical unity of theory and practice and opposed the erroneous "left" and right ideas that undermine this unity. In the great Yanan rectification movement of 1942, he repeatedly admonished comrades throughout the party to integrate theory with practice and severely criticized the erroneous tendency to turn Marxism into a dogma, a religion or a divinity. He said: "Marxism-Leninism is the most correct, scientific and revolutionary truth, born out of and verified by objective reality... now, there are not a few people who still regard odd quotations from Marxist-Leninist works as a ready-made panacea which, once acquired, can easily cure all maladies. These people show childish ignorance, and we should enlighten them. It is precisely such ignorant people who take Marxism-Leninism as a religious dogma." After nationwide liberation, at the party's eighth national congress in 1956, Comrade Mao Tsetung reiterated: "It has been the consistent ideological principle of our party to closely integrate Marxist-Leninist theory with the practice of the Chinese revolution." In short, both in word and in deed, Comrade Mao Tsetung set us the brilliant example of upholding the unity of theory and practice and the Marxist scientific attitude. Mao Tsetung Thought is the outcome of integration of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism and the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution. Departure from the unity of theory and practice means departure from the very foundation of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and going off the correct path.

Adherence to the Marxist scientific attitude calls for opposition to two erroneous tendencies: The opportunist, pragmatic tendency to renounce the proletarian stand and basic Marxist principles on the pretext of some slight and temporary changes in objective reality, and the subjectivist, obscurantist tendency to turn Marxism into a formula, an idol and a divine being detached from objective reality and revolutionary practice. Lin Biao and the gang of four went in for both pragmatism and obscurantism when they monstrously perverted and opposed the Marxist scientific attitude. They openly attacked the materialist principle "the objective first, the subjective second" and negated the objective character of truth with such slogans as "facts are the servants of needs" and "facts must serve the needs of class struggle". They used pragmatic tricks to mutilate, distort and tamper with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and used obscurantist tricks to turn theoretical principles into inviolable religious creeds that need not be tested by practice. They fanatically preached the omnipotency of spirit and willpower regardless of objective reality.

This ultrareactionary subjective idealism caused such damage to our party's theoretical and other work, to our style of study and writing and to social morality as would require prolonged arduous efforts to wipe it out.

The Marxist scientific attitude also calls for fidelity to objective reality and objective truth, and not to individual tenets or persons. It presupposes the breaking down of all prejudices and fetishes that go against reality and truth. Comrade Mao Tsetung said: "We must believe in science and nothing else, that is to say, we must not have blind faith in anything. What is right is right and what is wrong is wrong, whether it concerns the Chinese or foreigners, whether it concerns the dead or the living. To believe otherwise is blind faith. We must do away with blind faith. We should believe in what is correct and not in what is incorrect, be it ancient or modern. Not only that, we should criticize what is incorrect. This alone is the scientific approach." In the modern history of natural science, there were scientists and philosophers who pointed out the need to break down fetishes in order to arrive at truth. Francis Bacon, for instance, advocated the demolition of four kinds of idols--the *idola tribus* (idols of the tribe), the *idola specus* (idols of the cave), the *idola fori* (idols of the market place) and the *idola theatri* (idols of the theatre)--which may also be called prejudices and fetishes. This doctrine of Bacon's played an immense role in promoting the development of modern science.

The Marxist scientific attitude, moreover, calls for painstaking efforts to make a comprehensive historical study of the objective world so as to find out its inherent laws. Lenin said: "If we are to have a true knowledge of an object we must look at and examine all its facets, its connections and 'mediacies'. That is something we cannot ever hope to achieve completely, but the rule of comprehensiveness is a safeguard against mistakes and rigidity." That is to say, man's knowledge of truth cannot be final or complete, and it is possible only to approach the truth in a continuous process. In "economic problems of socialism in the USSR", Stalin also pointed out that the economic laws of socialism are independent of man's will and that they cannot be created, changed or abolished.

In fact, long experience in many fields of work has convinced us that it is no easy task to make our policies, plans and work conform to objective laws. We should not expect a revolutionary party engaged in actual struggle to be 100 per cent correct in its work; it can only be correct by and large or essentially correct. Therefore, Comrade Mao Tsetung pointed out that no political party or person is infallible. The principle of "one divides into two" applies to every party and every person. To think that a political party or a person cannot be analysed is metaphysics and historical idealism. But a party or a person should be and can be expected to make fewer and smaller mistakes, and once a mistake is made, it should be corrected as quickly as possible. In order to advance along the right orbit, a proletarian party must not only do a lot of scientific research as groundwork on which to build its policies and plans, it must also have the correct way of thinking and correct style of work.

To make China a modern, powerful socialist country by the end of the century is an arduous task. In all work we do, we must follow Comrade Mao Tsetung's teachings and always maintain a scientific attitude. The same attitude must also be applied to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

In the new period, with its new historical conditions and new tasks, many new situations and new problems will of necessity arise and new experience is to be gained. What is required of us is that we must even more consciously maintain the scientific attitude of proceeding from reality, integrating theory with practice and seeking truth from facts under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and that we must promptly understand and give a concrete analysis to all kinds of new situations, make an in-depth study of new problems, solve them correctly and sum up all kinds of new experience in a scientific manner and apply it so as to accelerate the tempo of the new Long March. At the same time, we must draw on new practical experience in the course of our revolution and construction to enrich and develop Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in accordance with the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method. Only thus, can it be said that we have held high the great banner of Mao Tsetung Thought and adhered to Comrade Mao Tsetung's revolutionary line. Only thus can we successfully fulfill the general task for the new historical period.

Some comrades feel it strange and think it something new when they hear that we must use new practical experience gained under the new historical conditions to enrich and develop Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. This reveals their lack of a correct understanding of Marxism. They do not understand that the Marx's way of looking at things was not a doctrine but a method and that it is not a ready-made dogma but a starting point for further study and provides the method for such study. Neither do they understand that Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is a science and that we must treat it in a scientific attitude. We must help these comrades patiently.

Some other comrades dread talking about this question for fear of being accused of "opposing" or "revising" Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. They have not overcome the sting of the blows they received and trepidation still lingers in their minds. This is the aftermath of the criminal acts of Lin Biao and the gang of four who willfully brandished big sticks and fixed labels.

Lin Biao and the gang of four were the most ferocious enemy of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, yet they appeared as ultra-"leftists". Flaunting the banner of "hold high" and "closely follow", they chanted "absolute authority" and "one sentence carries more weight than ten thousand ordinary sentences" as if Mao Tsetung Thought had become the ultimate truth. They would bring the charge of "opposing Mao Tsetung Thought" or "revisionism" against those who refused to buy their stuff or who thought that the truth of Mao Tsetung Thought developed with the development of the revolution and that Mao Tsetung Thought had in no way exhausted truth but ceaselessly opened up roads to the knowledge of truth in the course of practice. This bunch of conspirators adopted this kind of counter-revolutionary method and the tactics of intimidation to threaten and entice people to give up their Marxist scientific attitude and to use an anti-scientific attitude toward Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought so that they could block the road of development of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, block the road to the knowledge of truth and thereby completely destroy the vitality of Marxist-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

Lin Biao and the gang of four were not the original inventors of this method. Zinoviev of the then CPSU (B) used this against Marxism-Leninism. Stalin thoroughly exposed and sharply criticized him in 1926 at the seventh enlarged plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

He said that they had had "a new, Zinoviev criterion of revisionism, one which dooms Marxism...ought to complete stagnation for fear of being accused of revisionism." He said: "It thus follows from what Zinoviev says that Marxism must not enrich itself by new experience, and that any improvement of individual propositions and formulas of any of the Marxist classics is revisionism."

"After this, is it not obvious that Marxism requires that old formulas should be improved and enriched in conformity with new experience, while retaining the standpoint of Marxism and its method, but that Zinoviev does the opposite, retaining the letter and substituting the letter of individual Marxist propositions for the Marxist standpoint and method?"

"What can there be in common between real Marxism and the practice of replacing the basic line of Marxism by the letter of individual formulas and quotations from individual propositions of Marxism?"

Although these passages from Stalin were directed at Zinoviev more than 50 years ago, their significance has not faded with the passage of time. These words can well serve as a sound criticism of Lin Piao and the gang of four. His words can help all revolutionary comrades who are loyal to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to shake off the mental shackles imposed by Lin Piao and the gang of four; they can help us better display the Marxist scientific attitude and encourage us to fight valiantly to defend and develop Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

PEOPLE'S DAILY CRITICIZES CADRES TAKING REVENGE

HK261350Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 15 Sep 78 p 2 HK

[PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator's article: "It Is a Criminal Act To Attack and Retaliate Against People"]

[Text] Great leader and teacher Chairman Mao pointed out: "Internally, it is a criminal act to subjugate freedom, clamp down on people's criticism of the mistakes and shortcomings of the party and government and suppress free discussion in academic circles." The new CCP and PRC constitutions both clearly define the democratic rights of party members and the masses of people and strictly prohibit retaliation against persons making criticisms. It is a violation of party discipline and state law to suppress democracy and retaliate. Serious cases should be punished accordingly.

The majority of our party's cadres can consciously carry out the principle of democratic centralism, consult the masses when problems arise and humbly listen to them. However, a small handful of party members and cadres are contaminated with the bad work style of the Kuomintang reactionaries. Due to the pernicious influence of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the "gang of four," this kind of bad work style seriously affects some areas and units. Comrade Chiang Feng-chu [1203 7685 3795] of Wenchow Municipality, Chekiang, was ruthlessly persecuted by Ni Cheng-hsien [0242 2973 3807] and other former responsible persons of her factory for adhering to principles and discipline in financial matters and for daring to boycott the erroneous deeds and unwholesome practices of the leaders. Knowing full well that Comrade Chiang Feng-chu was not connected with the "gang of four" in any way, they fabricated many false charges against her, made her a so-called key target of investigation and illegally criticized and struggled against her. Comrade Tsui Chin-kuei [1508 6855 2710] of Linchuan County in Anhwei always upheld the principle of seeking truth from facts, refused to fabricate false charges against good people and did not fawn upon the bad. [paragraph continues]

For this, he and his family were tortured into confession, were mercilessly beaten, had their property confiscated and were thrown into prison. (Reported in our paper on 8 September, p 3) It was absolutely necessary and correct for the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee and the Wenchow Municipal CCP Committee to act as they did in strictly dealing with these two serious cases of retaliation. Otherwise, it would be impossible to soothe the great wrath of the people, develop the healthy tendencies of socialism and insure the democratic rights and personal security of the masses.

Why is it that some people are still so audacious and reckless as to seriously violate law and discipline 2 years after the smashing of the "gang of four"? Facts tell us that many of those who still try to retaliate are people who have connections with the "gang of four" and are still entrenched in our leading bodies. To hold things back and protect themselves, these people try their best to suppress democracy and even make false countercharges to create confusion. In the third campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four," we must conduct party consolidation and rectification and remove those people from the leading bodies who committed serious offenses, behaved in a disgusting way and refused to correct their mistakes despite repeated education. Some people, though not connected with the "gang of four," are greatly influenced by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" who lorded it over the party and the people and played the bully in defiance of party discipline and state law. They regard the masses of party members and people as ignorant and incapable. They think they can wilfully order them about or even bully them. These practices are prohibited by party discipline and state law and must be strictly dealt with, just as the Anhwei provincial party committee and the Wenchow municipal party committee have done.

The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua recently called upon comrades of the whole party to again study Chairman Mao's brilliant work "Combat Bureaucracy, Commandism and Violations of the Law and of Discipline" in the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four." Party committees at all levels must conscientiously organize and properly lead this study movement. Through this movement, the masses of party members and cadres will receive education in our party's tradition, policies and socialist legality and tremendously change their work style. We must energetically commend and support those party members, cadres and people who carry forward the spirit of being masters of one's own country, take solid action to defend the new CCP and PRC constitutions and resolutely struggle against all violations of law and discipline, and call upon all comrades to learn from them. With great fanfare, we must openly expose and deal with typical cases of retaliation and other serious offenses of law and discipline. Only in this way can we promote healthy tendencies, suppress evil influences, quickly revive and carry forward our party's fine tradition and work style and insure the victorious fulfillment of the general task for the new period.

GANG RAPPED FOR DISTORTING MAO'S COMMENTS ON 'WATER MARGIN'

HK261312Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 13 Sep 78 p 2 HK

[KWANGMING DAILY report by Chung Hsiang [6945 4382] and Hsiao Lin [1420 2651]:
"A Number of Teachers of the Language Department of the Chinese People's University Hold Meetings To Discuss the 'Water Margin' Question"]

[Excerpts] A number of teachers of the Language Department of the Chinese People's University recently held three forums on problems concerning the "Water Margin." The comrades attending the sessions expressed their views without reservation and on the basis of the "double hundred" policy, carrying out their discussions realistically when their views differed. They were thus able to comprehend comprehensively and correctly great leader Chairman Mao's comments on the "Water Margin" and deepen their understanding of Lu Hsun's assessment of the novel. By vigorously exposing and criticizing the conspiracies and intrigues of the "gang of four" that were hatched on the pretext of assessing the novel, the participants in the forums cleared up much of the confusion caused by the "gang of four" and the writing group in their pay with regard to the assessment of the novel.

Feng Chi-yung: The "Water Margin" is the only Chinese classical novel portraying the circumstances of a peasant uprising in China's feudal society. It depicts how peasant political forces, recruited from different parts of the land and entrenched in a fortified redoubt, attack feudal fortresses, punish corrupt officials and evil local despots and defeat the imperial court's many counterrevolutionary attempts at encirclement and suppression. The novel thus plays a positive role in the history of Chinese peasant wars as well as in Chinese literature and Chinese philosophy. But Sung Chiang's acceptance of offers of amnesty and "enlistment" and his surrender to the ruling class cause the mighty contingent of peasant insurgents to collapse. This should be criticized.

Wu Wen-chih: The pithy comments on the "Water Margin" Chairman Mao made on 14 August 1975 were devoid of political implications. With a sinister motive, the "gang of four" obtained a copy of these comments and distorted Chairman Mao's real intentions. They used the portion of power they usurped to stir up a countrywide movement ostensibly to assess the novel but actually to viciously attack proletarian revolutionaries.

Chao Nai-tseng: Chairman Mao pointed out that the "Water Margin" should be taken as "teaching material by negative example." But he did not mean that the novel should be totally negated. On many occasions he praised the novel's characters and episodes, its use of materialist dialectics as a basis of strategies and tactics in "Thrice Attacking Chuchiachuang" and the indomitable courage and valor displayed in the episode about "Wu Sung Takes on a Tiger."

Ting Pu: Chairman Mao's assessment of the "Water Margin" was affirmative and based on one dividing into two. He said: "The merit of this book lies in capitulation." He was clearly referring to the problems posed by the novel to criticize the capitulationist line pursued by Sung Chiang.

Lin Chih-hao: In his essays, letters and other writings, Lu Hsun was affirmative in his comments on the novel and particularly on episodes portraying "robbery of the rich to bring relief to the poor" and "resistance and opposition to the government" as well as in the novel's outstanding artistic achievement. But he was severe in criticizing Sung Chiang's servility exemplified by his obsession with offers of amnesty and enlistment.

Yu Piao: In contrast to others portraying righteous people, Lu Hsun explicitly pointed out in his comments on the novel: "The characters depicted in the 'Water Margin' defy the government while those in similar novels assist it. This sets the author apart with regard to his thinking." Lu Hsun fully affirmed the novel's revolutionary contents and the author's progressive thinking.

Cheng Kuo-chuan: The "Water Margin" should be viewed in the light of one dividing into two: The novel follows the general trend of "only opposing corrupt officials, but not the emperor." This is an example of one dividing into two--opposing some but not others. Since the novel is opposed to corrupt officials, it must expose their wrongdoings and how they force good people to do desperate things. This is to graphically reveal the feudal society's evil and the defiance of the armed masses against treacherous ministers. Because the novel is not against the emperor, loyalty to the emperor, no matter how muddle-headed and inept he might be, is essential.

Chi Huai-min: The "'Water Margin' opposes corrupt officials only but not the emperor." This refers to the novel's serious erroneous tendency and its limitations but not its main theme, which means that "the officials drive the people to revolt." The novel devotes considerable space to exposing and castigating the feudal society's cruel rule while the author's courage in portraying the peasant uprising amid heroic and intellectually inspiring scenes of massive struggles is highly commendable.

Chih Hsi-chao: Shih Nai-an wrote the novel to affirm the peasant revolution and to support popular revolt but this was not his primary purpose. His primary purpose was to encourage the peasant revolutionaries to accept offers of amnesty and enlistment and to pledge loyalty to the imperial court. He believed that the surrender of the Liangshan peasant insurgents and fighting against Fang La were examples of loyalty. He even believed that the murder of Sung Ching and the liquidation of others without putting up any resistance were manifestations of loyalty to the emperor. This conformed with the counter-revolutionary needs to hoodwink the peasant insurgents into accepting offers of amnesty and enlistment from the feudal rulers during the Ming and Ching periods. In a political sense, this was totally reactionary. However, objectively speaking the "Water Margin" offers more than what the author had in mind, for the novel, despite the author's subjective wish, portrays the feudal society's class struggle and the entire course of events related to the peasant revolution from its beginnings to its final collapse. In this sense, the novel reflects the peasant revolution in the feudal society's final stages. It offers us many profound and acute lessons.

Chiao Po-hua: To a certain extent the "Water Margin" depicts the true condition of the peasantry's defiance of and struggle against officials and landlords in the feudal society. The episodes in the novel's first 70 chapters reveal how "officials drive people to revolt." This is helpful to our understanding and appreciation of the feudal society's class struggle. The tragic end that follows the Liangshan insurgents' acceptance of offers of amnesty and enlistment thus provides people with a profound lesson: Every struggle must be conducted until it is completed and no illusions should be entertained with regard to the rulers.

MASSSES WILL REFUTE BUREAUCRACY, COMMANDISM SILENTLY

HK261413Y Peking KWANGMENG DAILY in Chinese 17 Sep 78 p 4 HK

[Article by Shih Sung (4258 2626): "Behind the 'Silence'"]

[Excerpts] In his talk at an enlarged work conference of the CCP Central Committee in 1962, Chairman Mao criticized the following state of affairs: "During this conference one province's group meeting started off in a very lively manner, but as soon as the secretary of the provincial party committee went to sit in, a hush fell and nobody said a word." Many of our leading comrades have probably experienced this. What, may I ask, do you think about it here and now?

Do you think it a privilege and therefore behave all the more arrogantly? If this is what you think, then you had better take a look at what is behind this silence.

There is a lively discussion behind this silence. This is how things go: The masses will always speak out if they have something to say. If they do not dare speak in your presence, they will do so behind your back. They may not say a word to your face, but they will surely talk behind your back. These private discussions can be very spirited and humorous. For example, if you put on airs and make a show of authority before the masses, they will compare you to a "clay idol" and say that "you are lacking in your senses and are content despite your awe-inspiring appearance." However hard you exert yourself, the masses will not show you any sympathy. They will say that "you are doing a lion dance with a stone mortar on top of your head--you will exhaust yourself but you will not give a good performance." The masses are born humorists in their criticism of bureaucracy and commandism.

Of course, those leaders who practice bureaucracy and commandism will not be able to hear all this. However, they do catch a word or two, they will fly into a rage and demand an investigation. [paragraph continues]

What do they want to investigate? Is it "liberalism" on the part of the masses? If you want to stop the masses from practicing liberalism, you must give them the liberty to make criticism in your presence. Since this is the liberty you refuse to grant, it is small wonder that they talk behind your back. Therefore, you should put aside your investigation of the liberal practices of the masses and first concentrate on the pernicious influence of feudal despotism spread by Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

If you can get things straight in this respect, you will know that silence does not mean the masses agree with you. We may well say that this is the special way the masses use to express their views. It is their unspoken criticism of your despotic work style-- criticism more ruthless than words; it is their silent denunciation of your commandist ways. In face of this unspoken criticism and denunciation, should a leader not make up his mind to change this situation of dead silence? Instead of having people talk behind your back, why not let them speak out to their hearts' content in your presence?

PEKING PAPERS CARRY CRITICISMS OF CITY PROBLEMS

OW270430Y Peking NCNA in English 1350 GMT 26 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Sep (HSINHUA)--Peking papers are publishing criticisms of defects in the capital city's administration and airing suggestions for improvement some of which are being carried into effect.

One recent letter complained about misarrangement in the pricing and supply of vegetables in Peking. New arrangements have apportioned the supply rationally among neighbourhood distribution points.

One writer demanded better sanitation work in the capital, charging that scattered building materials made traffic difficult in some streets and lanes. Some neighbourhood factories stacked products and broken machinery along the streets, not to mention the neglected debris and garbage. Even in the downtown area, he wrote, sidewalks are far from new China's sanitation standards, with fruit peel and waste paper still in evidence. The writer called this situation incompatible with Peking's position and attributed it to a lack of effective measures and down-to-earth working style on the part of the leadership.

Another paper in Peking, the KWANGMING DAILY, published a letter to the editor demanding reduction of noise pollution. The letter recalls achievements in this field before the Cultural Revolution and notes that the gang of four set aside pertinent city ordinances, thus leading to renewed noise pollution.

The letter refers to almost non-stop honking of horns, and blaring of loudspeakers in some quarters, which greatly disturbs city dwellers.

Today, the PEOPLE'S DAILY published a letter from William Block, member of an American Journalists delegation. Mr. Block heartily welcomes what he describes as growing understanding between the two countries, as shown by the friendship and hospitality they have received. He voices concern, however, over the noise pollution which he says is as bad as air pollution in Peking. He cites the frantic horn blowing he experienced around his hotel. A PEOPLE'S DAILY editor's note welcomes his letter and the suggestions made.

FURTHER ON BUILDING, EXPANDING POWER STATIONS

OW261613Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0720 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 21 Sep--China is speeding up construction and expansion of a number of large and medium-sized electric power stations to meet the needs of the developing national economy.

The new projects include the Yuanpaoshan, Hunchiang, Lingshuiho, Hsinhua and Chiam power stations, which are being built or expanded to meet the needs of industrial and agricultural production in northeast China; the Peking No 2 thermal power, the Peitakang, Touho and Matou powerplants, which are being built or expanded to insure power supply in the Peking-Tientsin-Hopei region; the Tsingshan thermal plant, which is being expanded to insure power supply for the Wuhan iron and steel base; and the Chiaotso, Kaifeng, Huaipai, Huangpu and Hsuehou powerplants, which are being built or expanded to ease the tight power supply situation in the Honan-Anhui-Kwangtung-Kiangsu region.

By the end of August, a number of large and medium-sized power stations, including Hopei's Touho, Hunan's Fengtan and Chinchushan, Anhwei's Huaipai, Kiangsu's Fen-i, Shantung's Tsing, and Kwangtung's Whampoa went into operation after their generators were installed, adding 60 percent to their original generating capacity. Power shortage in Hunan Province was a serious problem. With the initial completion of the Fengtan hydroelectric power station and installation of additional generators at the Chinchushan powerplant, the power supply situation in Hunan Province has improved.

China has very rich water resources. In cooperation with departments concerned, the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power has done a great deal of investigating, surveying and designing work regarding China's water resources and proposed a plan for building a number of large hydroelectric power stations in the middle and upper reaches of the Yangtze and Yellow rivers and along the Hungshui, Tatu, Lantsang, Wu and Yuan rivers. Construction of a number of large hydroelectric power stations in the middle reaches of the Yangtze River, the upper reaches of the Yellow River and along the Wu River in Kweichow Province has begun. Surveying, designing, and selection of suitable sites are being carried out for other hydroelectric power stations. When completed, they will promote the development of China's power industry at a faster rate and also accelerate the realization of the four modernizations.

While construction of large and medium-sized power stations is being undertaken, various areas throughout China are also building small power stations. In the first 8 months of this year, the total generating capacity of rural hydroelectric power stations increased 400,000 kilowatts. Some frontier provinces and regions have also promoted construction of small hydroelectric power stations this year.

NATIONAL MEETING ON MINORITY PRODUCTS HELD IN URUMCHI

OW261125Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 25 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Sixth National Conference on Production and Supply of Special Products for Minority Nationalities was recently held in Urumchi. The conference was jointly sponsored by the ministries of light industry, commerce and textile industry and the General Supply and Marketing Cooperative. Over 300 representatives of 19 minority nationalities from 22 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions attended the conference. Responsible comrades of the regional party committee Wang Feng, Liu Chen, Ssu-ma-i Ai-mai-ti, Sung Chih-ho and Tieh-mu-erh Ta-wa-mai-ti received all the representatives and visited a national exhibition of products used by minority nationalities. Comrades Wang Feng and Sung Chih-ho spoke at the conference.

The conference held that speeding up construction in Sinkiang's minority areas is an important task in achieving the magnificent goal of the four modernizations, and that doing a good job in producing and supplying products for minority nationalities is a major component of this task meeting the needs of implementing the party's nationality policy, strengthening the unity of all nationalities, building the frontier, consolidating border defense, opposing imperialism and revisionism and accomplishing the four modernizations.

The conference pointed out that with the kind attention of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the work to produce and supply products for minority nationalities has been promoted rapidly since the downfall of the gang of four. The plan to build some 300 projects turning out products for minority nationalities has almost been fulfilled.

The conference said that although some encouraging achievements have been made in the work to produce and supply products for minority nationalities, it is still faced with problems and falls short from meeting the needs of accomplishing the gigantic goal of the four modernizations. In order to do a good job in producing and supplying products for minority nationalities, it is necessary to, in the light of the actual situation in each area and unit, penetratingly expose and criticize the crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four in undermining the production and supply of products for minority nationalities, eliminate their pernicious influence and effects, foster the thinking of sincerely serving the minority nationalities and persistently do a good job in carrying out one's respective tasks.

The conference held that close coordination between industrial and commercial departments in going to the grassroots to get acquainted with actual conditions and jointly conducting investigation is an important link in doing a good job in producing and supplying products for minority nationalities. The conference called on comrades, particularly leading comrades of industrial and commercial departments in each locality to jointly map out plans for production and supply in accordance with the results of investigation and study and to study and solve problems found in the production and supply of products for minority nationalities.

The conference emphatically pointed out that the key to placing the work to produce and supply products for minority nationalities in line with the general task for the new period lies in strengthening the party's leadership. Provincial party committees in minority nationality regions are urged to effectively strengthen the leadership over the work and assign special persons to take charge of it. Industrial and commercial departments must also set up special agencies and assign special persons to take charge of the work.

Representatives from the Hailar Municipal Light Industry Bureau in Heilungkiang--a store selling products for Korean nationality people in Shenyang Municipality, Liaoning--the Che-li-mu League Light Industry Bureau in Kirin--a store selling minority nationality products in Kunming Municipality, Yunnan--the Second Light Industry Bureau of the Industry and Communications Office under the Kunming municipal party committee and the [words indistinct] department of the Inner Mongolia Regional Commerce Bureau, as well as members of the Sinkiang delegation, reported to the conference on their experience in doing a good job in producing and supplying products for minority nationalities. The conference participants pledged to take the experience back to their localities and to make good use of it so that it will blossom and yield fruit.

NATIONAL MEETING OF NITROGENOUS FERTILIZER PLANTS HELD

OW261648Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Sep 78 OW

[Report entitled "Red Flowers Grow and Contend on the Chemical Fertilizer Industrial Front"]

[Excerpts] A national on-the-spot meeting of small nitrogenous fertilizer plants was held in Hangchow from 17 to 21 September to exchange experiences on strengthening management, reducing consumption of raw materials, stopping losses and increasing profits. During the conference, the representatives studied and exchanged advanced experiences gained by Chekiang Province, Chiahsing Prefecture of Chekiang, Chuhsien Prefecture of Anhwei, the (Hungshiang) chemical fertilizer plant in Chekiang and other similar plants in conscientiously implementing the important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, taking the exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, firmly grasping enterprise management, reducing consumption of raw materials, stopping losses and increasing profits.

The representatives visited the (Hungshiang) chemical fertilizer plant and other units. Banners were presented by the State Council's leading group in charge of stopping losses and increasing profits and by the Ministry of Chemical Industry to 20 provinces, prefectures and enterprises that distinguished themselves in the campaign to stop losses and increase profits. The banners were presented during a solemnly held ceremony at 0900 on 21 September.

On behalf of the State Council's leading group in charge of stopping losses and increasing profits and the Ministry of Chemical Industry, Comrade (Chou Wei-ching), member of the State Council's leading group in charge of stopping losses and increasing profits and vice minister of finance, and Comrade Li I-lin, member of the State Council's leading group in charge of stopping losses and increasing profits, deputy secretary of the party organization of the Ministry of Chemical Industry and vice minister of the industry, presented banners to the Chekiang Provincial Bureau of Petroleum and Chemical Industries, the Wuchin chemical fertilizer plant of Kiangsu and 18 other units that distinguished themselves in promoting production and reducing consumption of raw materials.

STATE COUNCIL ISSUES REGULATIONS ON AQUATIC RESOURCES

OW260333Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0129 GMT 22 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Sep--In order to strengthen the work of expanding and protecting aquatic resources and insure the rapid development of aquatic production, the State Council recently promulgated "regulations for the propagation and protection of aquatic resources" and sent a circular to various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and related departments demanding that the regulations be conscientiously implemented.

Aquatic resources are a valuable asset of the state. To strengthen the protection of aquatic resources and insure the normal growth of such resources constitutes an important foundation for developing aquatic production. But, due to the interference and sabotage of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line peddled by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" there was a certain period in which the fishermen in some areas defied state regulations and adopted all kinds of measures to exhaust fishing resources. The depletion of fishing grounds is as serious as water pollution in harming aquatic resources.

Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to formulate and strictly enforce the "regulations for the propagation and protection of aquatic resources."

The "regulations for the propagation and protection of aquatic resources" clearly outlines measures for protecting important or rare aquatic animals and plants, for setting up standards for the fishing industry, for determining areas and periods in which fishing is prohibited, for the use of equipment and methods in fishing, for protecting the aquatic environment and for issuing rewards and penalties for either following or violating fishing procedures.

The State Council circular pointed out: Revolutionary committees at all levels and all departments concerned must firmly strengthen leadership over aquatic production work; set up and streamline fishing industry administrative organs; unleash a mass propaganda and education movement; and adopt concrete measures to implement the various stipulations listed in the regulations. It is necessary to seriously deal with persons who have harmed resources and flagrantly violated them. Persons involved in serious cases must be held responsible according to the criminal code. Efforts must be made to resolutely strike at the sabotage activities of class enemies and punish them according to the law.

CHEMISTRY SOCIETY HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING IN SHANGHAI

OW261433Y Peking NCNA in English 1221 GMT 26 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 26 Sep (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Society of Chemistry held its 1978 session between September 11 and 21 in Shanghai. The ten-day gathering received more than 540 papers and was attended by 500 chemists, engineers and young chemical workers.

Participants who delivered papers at the session included 78-year old professor Huang Tzu-ching of Peking University, Professor Tang Ao-ching of Kirin University, Professor Wang Pao-jen of the Chinese Institute of Chemistry under the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Professor Lu Chia-hsi of the Foochow Institute of the Structure of Matter.

The papers indicate that progress has been made in research on the synthesis, structure and chemical composition of plants, on organic metal compounds and on free organic radicals. Rapid progress has been achieved in research on high polymers and there have been fairly good results obtained in the field of crystalline structure, quantum-chemistry and electro-chemistry.

The session also discussed methods of improving research on the fundamentals of chemistry, opening up new branches of study and the application of advanced research on a larger scale.

ADVANCES IN ASTRONOMICAL STUDIES NOTED

OW261044Y Peking NCNA in English 0714 GMT 26 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 26 Sep (HSINHUA)--A new observatory with sophisticated instruments is being built 2,000 metres above sea level in Yunnan Province, southwest China.

This was announced at the 1978 plenary session of the Chinese Astronomical Society recently held on Lushan Mountain. The session was attended by more than 200 astronomers and heard 213 scientific papers and reports.

It reviewed the progress made in the study of galactic physics, stellar physics, solar physics, celestial mechanics, astrometry, astronomical instruments and the history of astronomy following the National Astrophysics Conference held last year on Huangshan Mountain in Anhwei Province.

The Tzuchinshan (Purple Mountain) Observatory, China's largest astronomical research institution, sighted on the evening of last November 3 the 17th comet which appeared last year between the Pisces and Cetus constellations. The comet was internationally known as the "Tzuchinshan Comet".

Last winter the same observatory discovered a variable star with an ultra-short period of 92 minutes in a dark nebulous region near the Taurus Constellation.

Extensive study has been conducted in the past year on solar coronal heating, solar flares, the eruption of cosmic gamma rays, quasar ray emission and other basic theories. Scientists have applied plasma physics, non-thermal radiation and other theories to explain galaxies and stellar characteristics.

In the field of celestial mechanics, results have been achieved in tectonic surveying by means of man-made earth satellites.

While continuing to publish the ACTA ASTRONOMICA SINICA, the Chinese Astronomical Society not long ago launched a new journal in Chinese and English, ASTRONOMICAL CIRCULAR, dealing with the latest discoveries in astronomy. The reappearance of the bimonthly POPULAR ASTRONOMY last month was another step forward in popularizing astronomy. Its present circulation is several times that before its suspension by the gang of four.

ACADEMY OF METEOROLOGICAL SCIENCES ESTABLISHED

OW261046Y Peking NCNA in English 0701 GMT 26 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 26 Sep (HSINHUA)--China has set up an academy of meteorological sciences, the better to serve the programme of modernization.

The academy, under the Central Meteorological Bureau, will comprise 10 institutes. They are the Institute of Synoptic Meteorology and Climatology, the Institute of Atmospheric Soundings, the Institute of Weather Modification, the Institute of Meteorological Information, the Institute of Metrology, Calibration and Correction of Meteorological Instruments, the Changchun Institute of Meteorological Instruments, the Shanghai Institute of Typhoon Studies, the Canton Institute of Tropical Meteorology, the Institute of Plateau Meteorology and the Institute of Meteorological Automatization. The latter 2 institutes are in the process of being established.

The Central Meteorological Bureau has also decided that in addition to the facilities provided by the Nanking Meteorological College, the Chengtu Meteorological School in southwest China is to be expanded to the level of a college. Short-term classes in computer programming and foreign languages have been added to the training requirements of meteorologists. The China Meteorological Society has resumed its functions and is carrying out academic exchanges.

ANHWEI LEADER ATTENDS UNIVERSITY ANNIVERSARY RALLY

HK251415Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Sep 78 HK

[Summary] Teachers, students, staff and workers of the Chinese University of Science and Technology held a 20 September rally to celebrate the 20th anniversary of its establishment. Nieh Jung-chen, member of the Politburo of the CCP Central Committee, vice chairman of the NPC, and vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, wrote an inscription on the university. Fang I, member of the Politburo of the CCP Central Committee, vice premier of the State Council, and director of the State Science Commission, sent a congratulatory cable. Hua Lo-keng, Yen Chi-tsu, Su Pu-ching and Chen Ching-jun, the noted scientists and mathematicians, also sent congratulatory cables and letters. (Yu Li-chun), wife of the late Comrade Kuo Mo-jo, wrote an inscription on the university.

"Comrade Wan Li, first secretary of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee; Chao Shou-i, secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Yang Wei-ping and (Hu Kai-ming), Standing Committee members of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee; Li Chang, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and first vice president of the Chinese University of Science and Technology; and (Wang Chin-fang), secretary of the late president Kuo Mo-jo, attended the celebration rally." Other leading comrades and representatives concerned also attended.

"On behalf of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, Comrade (Hu Kai-ming), Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, spoke at the rally. He extended greetings to the teachers, students, staff and workers of the university and encouraged them to carry forward the fine work style of the university and strive to run the university well." Comrade Li Chang read the congratulatory cable of the Chinese Academy of Sciences to the Chinese University of Science and Technology. Comrade (Wang Chin-fang) also spoke at the rally.

NATIONAL, PROVINCIAL LEADERS MOURN FORMER ANHWEI LEADER

HK251427Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Sep 78 HK

[Summary] A 23 September memorial service was held in Hefei for Comrade (Chu Kuang), former Standing Committee member of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee and vice governor of the province, who died in 1969 because of persecution by Lin Biao and the gang of four.

"Teng Hsiao-ping and Li Hsien-nien, vice chairmen of the CCP Central Committee, sent wreaths. Wei Kuo-ching, Fang I, Hsu Shih-yu, Su Chen-hua, Yu Chiu-li, Chen Hsi-lien, Hsu Hsiang-chien, Chen Yun, Liao Cheng-chih, Wang Chen and Ku Mu, leaders of the party and state, sent wreaths and condolence cables. Su Yu, responsible person of the Central Military Commission, and Sung Jen-chiung, Kang Ko-ching and Wang Shou-tao, vice chairman of the National CPPCC Committee, sent wreaths.

"Wan Li, first secretary of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee; Li Jen-chih, Ku Cho-hsin, Chao Shou-i and Wang Kuang-yu, secretaries of the provincial CCP committee; and responsible persons of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the provincial military district, and the provincial CPPCC committee, sent wreaths.

"Hu Yao-pang, Lo Ching-chang, Chiao Hsiao-kuang, Chen Pi-hsien, Hsi Chung-hsun, Chiao Lin-i, Hu Chiao-mu, Yao I-lin, Huang Chen, Chang Ching-fu, Chien Chih-kuang, Li Pao-hua, Yang Yung, Liang Pi-yeh, Nieh Feng-chih, Han Hsien-chu, Hsiao Hua, Liu Chen, Hu Chi-wei, Li Chih-min, Liu Chih-chien, Tseng Hsien-chih, and Yu Li-chin, responsible comrades of the departments concerned and friends of Comrade (Chu Kuang) also sent wreaths and condolence cables.

"The Anhwei provincial CCP and revolutionary committees; the Kwangtung Provincial CCP and revolutionary committees; the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee; the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the Ministry of Culture; the Canton municipal CCP and revolutionary committees; the Anhwei Provincial CPPCC Committee; the Anhwei Provincial Military District; the departments, committees, offices and bureaus of the Anhwei provincial CCP and revolutionary committees; the Hefei municipal CCP and revolutionary committees; and the Popai County CCP and revolutionary committees, Kwangsi, also sent wreaths. (Yu Hsiu), wife of late Comrade (Chu Kuang), and his family members, sent wreaths."

Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the provincial military district, the provincial CPPCC committee, the provincial departments, committees, offices and bureaus, and the Hefei municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, attended the memorial service. Hu Nan-ching, Standing Committee member of the Canton Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, and family members of Comrade (Chu Kuang) also attended. Comrade Wang Kuang-yu presided over the memorial service. Comrade Chang Kai-fan, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, gave a memorial speech.

CHEKIANG'S TIEH YING INSPECTS HANGCHIAHU PLAIN

OW261954Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0140 GMT 26 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] Hangchow, 26 Sep--Chekiang Province has been actively mapping out plans and adopting effective measures to speed up the building of Hangchiahuh plain into a base for growing marketable grains. Located south of the Yangtze River Delta, Hangchiahuh plain covers an area of 6.7 million mou of arable land.

The Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee has paid great attention to speeding up the building of Hangchiahuh plain into a base for growing marketable grains. Tieh Ying, first secretary of the provincial party committee, and Li Feng-ping, secretary of the provincial party committee, have visited the area many times to conduct surveys and studies and, along with local cadres and people, analyzed the area's good and bad points. After summing up past experiences and lessons, they mapped out a comprehensive plan that places emphasis on harnessing water resources and improving soil fertility in order to tap the existing arable land's potential for increased production.

In the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four," the Chekiang provincial party committee has consolidated the area's leading bodies and conscientiously carried out the party's rural economic policies in order to insure that the plan to build Hangchiahuh plain into a base for growing marketable grains is completed.

This year the 12 counties in the area overcame a drought whose seriousness has been rarely seen in history and reaped bumper harvests of spring grain and early rice. The total grain yield reached 900 million catties, hitting the all-time record high. Production of silkworm cocoons, rapeseed, hogs and bamboo shoots has also been promoted.

CHEKIANG MILITARY DISTRICT CRITICIZES LIN PIAO, GANG OF FOUR

OW251539Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0700 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] Hangchow, 21 Sep--The PLA Chekiang Provincial Military District has mobilized the masses to fight a people's war to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and Lin Piao simultaneously. This has further promoted the exposure-criticism-investigation movement throughout the military district.

When Lin Piao and the "gang of four" were running amuck, the Chekiang Provincial Military District suffered serious losses. In the early period of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, the "gang of four" collaborated with Lin Piao and extended their tentacles into Chekiang. They actively created trouble in the Chekiang Provincial Military District and did every evil thing in their attempt to create confusion in the army and usurp party leadership.

After the collapse of the Lin Piao antiparty clique, the great leader Chairman Mao personally wrote his instruction on a party Central Committee's document on settling the Chekiang question in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, and the commanders and fighters of the provincial military district actively plunged into the struggle to expose and criticize the Lin Piao antiparty clique. At that time, the "gang of four," who had long colluded with Lin Piao, feared that the raging revolutionary fire would spread to them and hastily came out to block the way. In January 1972, Wang Hung-wen came to Chekiang. Inside and outside the army, he vigorously attacked the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work in Chekiang as "negating the Great Cultural Revolution, negating the newborn things and attempting restoration and retrogression." In 1974, under the personal command of Wang Hung-wen and Chang Chun-chiao, the "gang of four's" agents, trusted followers and backbone members of their factional setup in Chekiang came out in full force, totally negated the achievements of the Chekiang Military District in following the party Central Committee's document and launching the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, and wildly attacked the activists in criticizing Lin Piao and rectifying the style of work and the revolutionary cadres. Even in 1976, they still constantly kept in mind that they must reverse the verdict on Lin Piao's line.

One vicious method used by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" in Chekiang to oppose and create confusion in the army was to seize the leadership of the party committee of the provincial military district over PLA units by setting up all kinds of so-called "offices." All the units and organizations have devoted time to making repeated criticisms on this problem that has harmed the entire military district. The commanders and fighters point out that in 1969, under the direct command of Lin Piao's sworn followers, "party offices" (the so-called party committee offices), "study offices" (the so-called study offices specifically in charge of movements), "work offices" (the so-called work offices responsible for day-to-day work) and "examination offices" (the so-called cadre-examination offices with the power to control all cadres) were set up illegally from top to bottom in the Chekiang Provincial Military District. The "four offices" brushed aside party committees and political organs at all levels and took over all their functions. During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in 1974, the backbone members of the "gang of four's" factional setup, while clamoring for "kicking the party committees aside to make revolution," rigged up the so-called "two-criticism" leading groups and "two-criticism" offices in organs and units at all levels in the provincial military district. These leading groups and offices placed themselves above the party committees at various levels, issued orders and did as they pleased.

The provincial military district's main task is to do a good job in military work. In this area, the damage caused by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" is extremely serious, and even now their poisonous influence is still widespread. The leading organs of the military district and the various military subdistricts are all conducting in-depth criticisms on this question.

They have linked the fallacy advocated by Lin Piao's sworn followers that militia work must be "understood, explored and practiced anew" with the "theory that the militia must be rebuilt" concocted by the "gang of four" and criticized them simultaneously, and they have compared and analyzed the "social security command" rigged up by the Lin Piao anti-party clique and the "militia command" arbitrarily set up by the "gang of four" and their cohorts. In this way, the comrades have come to see clearly that the crux of Lin Piao's "three anew's" and the "gang of four's" "rebuilding theory" was both to completely negate Chairman Mao's revolutionary line on militia work and negate the fine tradition and great contributions of militia work under party leadership. The "social security command" and the "militia command," which were "reformed" and "rebuilt" in accordance with these reactionary theories, deprived the local party committees and the military system of their leadership over the militia under the pretext of opposing "dictatorship by the departments concerned" and "the army party theory." The Lin Piao anti-party clique and the "gang of four" did evil things and practiced fascist dictatorship under the signboard of "defending the results of the Great Cultural Revolution" and "maintaining social security" and completely altered the militia's duties and functions.

LIAO CHIH-KAO ADDRESSES FUKIEN 'TWO BLOWS' RALLY

HK251431Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 24 Sep 78 HK

[Summary] The Fukien provincial organs held a rally of cadres on 22 September to listen to comrades from Chienyang Prefecture introduce their achievements and experiences in launching the "two blows" struggle. Liao Chih-kao, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, delivered an important speech at the rally. Also present were Lin I-hsin, Hu Wei-chih, Yuan Kai, Wu Hung-hsiang, Hsu Ya, Pai Chih-min, Kuo Chao, and Cheng Huo-pai, leading comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees. Wu Hung-hsiang, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee presided.

Liao Chih-kao said in his speech: "To completely smash the gang of four's bourgeois factional network, uproot their social foundation for restoring capitalism, defend the socialist system of public ownership, consolidate the socialist position, further stimulate stability and unity, and speed up socialist construction, it is essential to thoroughly carry out the 'two blows' struggle."

On the question of arrangements for the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four in the provincial organs, Liao Chih-kao demanded: "By the end of this year and by the spring festival at the latest, it is necessary to complete verification and judgments in investigation work, do a good job of the 'two blows' struggle and implement the cadre policy. In the previous stage, the 'two blows' movement in the provincial organs was done rather poorly in comparison with other areas. The leadership of the various departments of the organs must be resolved and must give free rein to the masses, concentrate forces and spend a period of time in conducting the 'two blows' struggle well."

Liao Chih-kao pointed out: "In the future, we must carry out an examination of the cadres at the end of every year to see who has worked well and who has made great contributions. The mentality of 'no difference between working and not working' and 'no difference between working well and working badly' shows the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four. We must turn chaos into order."

I. 27 Sep 78

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PRC
EAST REGION

FUKIEN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON PUBLIC ORDER

HK251447Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 24 Sep 78 HK

[Summary] The Fukien Provincial Public Security Bureau recently held a provincial public order work conference in Sanming Municipality. The meeting conveyed and studied the documents of the Third National Public Order Work Conference, exposed and criticized the crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four, analyzed the current situation and made arrangements for strengthening public order work. The participants included heads of prefectural, municipal and county public security bureaus and responsible comrades of the Foochow Railway Public Security Suboffice and the Security Office of the provincial Communications Bureau.

The conference held: "The Third National Public Order Work Conference, convened with the approval of wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, reiterated the line, principles, policies and methods laid down by Chairman Mao for public order work, fully affirmed the great achievements in public order work since liberation, summed up positive and negative experiences in the work in the past 29 years and put forward the principles, tasks and measures for strengthening public order control work. This was an important conference on the public security front. We must study, convey and implement well the spirit of this conference."

The meeting pointed out that in the past two years the province has dealt hard blows at counterrevolutionaries and criminal elements who seriously sabotaged law and order in society. There has been a notable turn for the better in public order and the situation is very good. However, the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four in public order work is far from washed away.

The conference emphasized: "To completely heal the wounds caused by the shortage of public order by Lin Piao and the gang of four, we must, in accordance with the instructions of the central authorities and the provincial CCP committee, thoroughly implement the principles and tasks laid down by the Third National Public Order Work Conference. Under the unified leadership of the party committees, we must take exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, rely on the support and cooperation of the departments concerned, fully mobilize the masses and make arduous efforts from many aspects."

The conference held: "To transform the state of public order, it is necessary to strike blows at the sabotage activities of criminal elements and completely destroy the counter-revolutionary remnant forces of Lin Piao and the gang of four. We must put the stress on the urban areas, coordinate work in the urban and rural areas and inside and outside, and launch the masses to straighten out public order. We must coordinate with the courts and pronounce sentences in public with great fanfare. Creating a vigorous atmosphere of striking blows at counterrevolutionaries and criminals, we must launch the masses to conduct investigation and exposure and call on criminal elements to come clean and give themselves up. We must carry out extensive publicity and education in the legal system and further straighten out public order."

The conference pointed out: To transform the state of public order, it is necessary to strictly carry out public order control work and do security work well. "We must strengthen supervision and reform of landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries and bad elements along with the education and reform of persons who have violated the law. We should turn passive factors into active ones. With regard to the sons and daughters of the four categories of elements, we must resolutely implement the party's policy of attaching importance to a person's political behavior and not ostracize them. We must strengthen the struggle against calamities and disasters in public order, placing the emphasis on fire precautions and urban traffic control.

"To rapidly transform the state of public order, it is necessary to further rectify and build the public order force well. The great majority of public security cadres and policemen in the province are good or relatively good. However problems of impurity of ideology, organization and work style and of lingering fear still exist. We must launch a campaign this winter to rectify the police and revive and carry forward the fine traditions and work style of keeping in close touch with the masses and doing good deeds for the masses." The police stations should report regularly on their work to the masses, set up suggestion boxes and seek the criticisms and views of the masses. The security forces of the streets, villages, factories, mines, offices and schools should also be rectified before the end of the year.

KIANGSU'S HSU CHIA-TUN ATTENDS SPORTS MEET CLOSING

OW261045Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 25 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] The ninth Kiangsu provincial sports meet and the provincial meeting of representatives of advanced units in mass sports triumphantly closed at the same time on 24 September. A closing ceremony was held at the Wutaishan stadium in Nanking on the evening of 24 September. Present were responsible comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees and the provincial military district including Hsu Chia-tun, Chung Kuo-chu, Huang Chao-tien and Chang Chung-liang; responsible comrades of the provincial CPPCC committee Kung Wei-chen and Tseng Ju-ching; responsible comrade of the Nanking municipal party and revolutionary committees Chou Kuo-fan; and some 10,000 worker-peasant-soldier masses.

On behalf of the organizing committee of the sports meet, Comrades Hsu Chia-tun and Chung Kuo-chu presented awards to outstanding athletes and advanced units and workers.

After the closing ceremony, the Chienhsien singing and dancing troupe under the Political Department of the Nanking PLA units performed literary and art programs.

CHAO TZU-YANG LEADS SZECHWAN DELEGATION IN KIANGSU

OW260240Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 25 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Szechwan provincial delegation headed by Chao Tzu-yang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Szechwan Provincial CCP Committee, arrived in Kiangsu on 20 September for an inspection and guidance tour. Over the past few days, the delegation has visited and offered guidance on the work in Nanking, Yangchou, Wuhsi and Suchou prefectures. They were warmly welcomed by the vast number of local cadres and masses.

Comrade Hsu Chia-tun, first secretary of the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, welcomed the delegation at the airport and accompanied comrades of the delegation during their visits in Nanking and Yangchou. Liao Han-sheng, first political commissar of the Nanking PLA units, called on comrades of the delegation at their residence.

The 282 members of the Szechwan provincial delegation include Lu Ta-tung and Wang Li-chih, secretaries of the Szechwan Provincial CCP Committee; Hua Meng-hsia, secretary of the Szechwan Provincial CCP Committee and first secretary of the Chengtu Municipal CCP Committee; Yang Wan-hsuan, Standing Committee member of the Szechwan Provincial CCP Committee; Yang Ju-tai, vice chairman of the Szechwan Provincial Revolutionary Committee; as well as principle responsible persons of prefectural and municipal party committees, responsible persons of provincial departments, committees, groups and bureaus concerned, and principal responsible persons of Szechwan's 207 county party committees.

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The delegation arrived in Nanking on the morning of 20 September by special plane. Also welcoming the delegation at the airport were responsible persons of the Kiangsu provincial CCP and revolutionary committees Hu Hung, Chung Kuo-chu, Ting Ko-tse, Huang Chao-tien, Chin Hsun, Liu Lin, (Hsu Fang-heng) and (Teng Ko-tien), and responsible comrades of the Nanking municipal CCP and revolutionary committees Wang Chu-ping, Chou Kuo-fan and (Huang Chen).

On the afternoon of 21 September, the Szechwan provincial delegation, accompanied by Hu Hung, secretary of the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee; (Hsu Fang-heng), Standing Committee member of the Kiangsu Provincial CCP Committee; and (Teng Ko-tien), vice chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee, visited and offered guidance on the work in Wuhsi and Suchou.

On the morning of 22 September, the delegation heard a report by the Wuhsi county party committee on Wuhsi's experience in vigorously building farmland which can produce 1 ton of grain per mou, in vigorously building county, commune and brigade industries and in simultaneously developing agricultural, sideline and industrial production. Later the delegation visited Wuhsi county's (Meitsun), (Fangtien) and (Tungping) communes, the county telephone plant, a fishery brigade and hog farm of (Telieh) commune in suburban Wuhsi Municipality, and Chiangyin County's (Huahsi) brigade. The delegation also visited farmland capital construction projects, commune and brigade factories and new housing projects of these commune and brigades.

Everywhere the delegation went its members warmly chatted with local cadres, commune members and workers and offered valuable views and suggestions to the latter concerning their work.

Beginning 25 September, the Szechwan provincial delegation continued its visits and offered guidance in Suchou Prefecture, heard reports by responsible persons of the Suchou prefectural party committee and visited (Fengchiao) commune (Lungchiao) brigade and other units in Wu County.

PENG CHUNG STUDIES SHANGHAI FARMLAND IMPROVEMENT

OW230106Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0800 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] Since last autumn farmland capital construction on the outskirts of Shanghai has been carried out on an unprecedented scale. During the 6-month period ending in April, 190 million cubic meters of earthwork was completed, equivalent to six times the average yearly total since the founding of new China. During the same period, 29 main canals with a total length of 285 kilometers were opened or dredged. Thirty watergates and 70 highway bridges are under construction on these canals. After these key projects are completed with auxiliary facilities, some 1.34 million mou of farmland, or a quarter of the land under cultivation in Shanghai's suburbs, will benefit.

After the gang of four was smashed, Comrade Peng Chung personally went to the various countries to investigate and study. He found out that conditions in suburban Shanghai were the same as they were in the 1950's. The water system was chaotic and water drawing and drainage channels were blocked. Waterlogging, (?water loss), salinization and pollution were serious. There were 300,000 people without fresh drinking water. He deeply felt that this state of affairs must not be permitted to continue.

The Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee held many enlarged sessions and worked out a plan for the comprehensive improvement of the entire water system from 1977 through 1985. The plan focuses on soil improvement and water control and is linked with urban construction, inland river navigation and preparedness against war. It also includes overall arrangements for rivers, farmland, roads, forests and villages. Flooding, waterlogging, (?water loss), salinization and pollution are being tackled comprehensively.

The municipal party committee is stressing that cadres at all levels must go into the fields to lead construction work. Led by Comrade Peng Chung, all the Standing Committee members of the municipal party committee and the number one leading cadres of all departments have gone to construction sites, taken part in productive labor, shown concern for the peasant workers and helped them solve specific problems.

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS PROMOTE PRODUCTION IN SHANGHAI

OW261501Y Peking NCNA in English 1201 CrT 26 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 26 Sep (HSINHUA)--Productivity rose by 20 per cent in China's biggest industrial city of Shanghai in this year's first six months compared with the same 1977 period. Widespread technical innovations were a key factor in this. Factories made 12,000 technical innovations, including 700 major ones, in the first half of this year. Technical innovations improved quality and cut consumption of energy by 290 million kilowatt hours and raw material--260,000 tons of coal, 94,000 tons of coke, 63,000 tons of petroleum and 53,000 tons of rolled steel.

Coordination was organized in factories and among different trades to deal with common technical problems. The municipal industrial and communications office called meetings for an exchange of experience on metal cutting to raise technical standards. Veteran metal-cutting workers gave demonstrations of 800 new techniques at two meetings for 80,000 workers. Shanghai has 300,000 metal cutting workers operating 200,000 machine tools in the metallurgical, mechanical engineering, instruments and meters, and chemical, light and textile industries.

Seven technical groups composed of 190 innovators will survey metal-cutting techniques in the city and help less advanced factories make technical innovations. They contributed to 1,000 projects in the first half year. More than 100 veteran workers, engineers and technicians in metal cutting formed a team to spread information about eight new heat treatment techniques developed in this decade, including nitriding in a gaseous atmosphere, carbonitriding, industrial frequency induction heating and high frequency induction heating. Parts given such treatment last several times longer than those done by electric furnace quenching. Technical transformations are reducing consumption of fuel oil, electricity, rolled steel and refractory materials. The life-span of converters and electric furnaces has been extended.

The Metallurgical Bureau has set up groups of veteran workers and technicians from iron and steel works, refractory materials plants and the Metallurgical Research Institute to work on lengthening the life-span of furnaces. They used dolomite bricks to line furnaces. Such converters can be used beyond the target of 2,000 heats, four times the original quota. Electric furnaces last for 300 heats, three times the usual figure. This cuts the need for refractory materials and reduces shut-downs to build new furnaces.

Far infrared radiation is used in 400 factories for uses ranging from drying paints and plastics to textiles, chemical fibres, foodstuffs, tannery, paper and pharmaceutical making, printing, mechanical engineering, chemical industry and timber processing. This method uses only half the electricity required for usual infrared radiation, cuts heating time and ensures better quality.

A high-speed laser drill made by five workers of the Shanghai clock and watch parts factory and two technicians of the Shanghai Institute of Optical and Precision Machinery can drill 13 holes in a red diamond per second, eight times the speed for the laser drill in use and 18 times faster than an ordinary drilling machine. It is up to advanced world standards. The energy of the green light beam it focuses is 5,900 degrees centigrade, higher than the temperature on the surface of the sun.

High speed ring spindles, jet looms, pen-end spinning machines and pre-shrinking and other high-speed new technological processes for pre-treatment of cotton-polyester have been adopted by the textile industry. New technologies for numerical control amplifying and cutting and automatic welding are in wide use in the shipbuilding industry.

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ANHWEI COMMUNE MARKS MAO INSPECTION--On 16 September, cadres and commune members of (Shucha) commune in Shucheng County held a rally to mark the 20th anniversary of Chairman Mao's inspection of the commune. Wang Kuang-yu, secretary of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, attended and addressed the rally. Other speakers at the rally included (Chu Fen), director of the Tea Bureau of the National Supply and Marketing General Cooperative, (Hsu Chi-ping), secretary of the Liuan Prefectural CCP Committee, and (Kuo Hsien-pei), secretary of the Shucheng County CCP Committee. The rally was attended by responsible persons and representatives of the 14 key tea production counties in the province and the key tea production regions in Liuan Prefecture. [Hofei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Sep 78 HK]

CHEKIANG TEA PRODUCTION--Commune members in Chekiang's tea-production areas have made vigorous efforts to develop tea plantations. By 1977, they had expanded the acreage of tea plantations by 1 million mou. Since 1974, Chekiang's tea production has increased at an annual rate of 100,000 piculs. This year, over 1 million piculs of tea have been procured. Counties yielding 10,000, 20,000 and 50,000 piculs of tea are constantly emerging. [Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 16 Sep 78 OW]

KIANGSI RECLAMATION FARMS DEVELOP--As a result of exposing and criticizing the gang of four and of rectifying enterprises, state farms and reclamation farms throughout the province have scored great achievements in agricultural and industrial production. In the first half of this year, these farms reaped a bumper harvest of 335,000 mou of early rice. Total output increased by 17.5 percent as compared with the same period of last year. At the same time, they also fulfilled 54 percent of this year's industrial production plan. A conference on state and reclamation farms is now being held in Nanchang by the provincial revolutionary committee. [Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Sep 78 HK]

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HONAN SECRETARY CHECKS IMPLEMENTATION OF HSIANGHSIANG EXPERIENCE

SK260927Y Chengchow Honan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Sep 78 SK

[Excerpts] In order to deeply carry out the important instruction from the party Central Committee on the Hsianghsiang experience, second secretary of the Honan provincial party committee Comrade Hu Li-chiao led an investigation group of the province and various prefectures and counties to go to (Liaoho) commune in Nanyang County to investigate the question of implementing economic policies in rural areas and lightening irrational burdens on peasants. This group scored outstanding achievements in grasping questions which required urgent solution and adopting concrete measures to solve them.

Upon arriving at Nanyang Prefecture, Comrade Hu Li-chiao immediately discussed with responsible comrades of the Nanyang prefectural party committee the matter of choosing a typical place, and decided to go to (Liaoho) commune in Nanyang County to carry out investigation and research. (Liaoho) commune is situated at the center of the Nanyang Basin and has fairly good conditions for production. However, due to interference and sabotage by the gang of four and the effect of natural adversities over the past few years, the grain output of this commune stagnated. The total output and per-mou yield of grain and the standard of commune member's food grain last year was lower than in 1975. Analysis of (Liaoho) commune as a typical place has general significance.

As soon as the decision was made, Comrade Hu Li-chiao went to (Liaoho) commune and carried out thorough and careful investigation and research work. He successively convened symposiums of representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants and symposiums of cadres of production brigades in (Wangchichiang), (Yangchuang) and (Tachemyin) brigades of (Liaoho) commune. He also convened symposiums of secretaries of some production brigade party branches and leaders of production teams. He had heart-to-heart talks with poor and lower-middle peasants and cadres of grassroots units, comprehensively understood the situation in implementing the Hsianghsiang experience and directives of the party Central Committee and various concrete manifestations of irrational burdens on peasants. He also discussed with cadres of grassroots units measures for lightening peasant burdens.

Teaching people by words and influencing them by deeds, secretary Hu Li-chiao's personal analysis of this typical place has caused very strong repercussions in Nanyang Prefecture. Principal responsible comrades of the Nanyang prefectural party committee and secretaries of various counties and communes have gone all out to vie to go to the front to carry out investigation and research work, to personally solve problems in lightening irrational burdens on peasants, to personally grasp implementation of policies and to work with cadres of grassroots units to map out concrete measures and methods for lightening irrational burdens on peasants. This has led to in-depth and in-breadth development of the movement to study and implement the directive of the party Central Committee on the Hsianghsiang experience.

HONAN HOLDS TELEPHONE CONFERENCE ON DROUGHT

SK260918Y Chengchow Honan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Sep 78 SK

[Excerpt] On 22 September the Honan provincial party committee held a telephone conference urging party committees at various levels to quickly mobilize the people throughout the province, grasp the farming season, overcome drought and all difficulties, concentrate on doing a good job in the autumn harvest and plant sufficient, good wheat in a timely manner so as to reap a bumper summer grain harvest next year.

Attending the conference were principal responsible comrades of party committees of various prefectures, municipalities, and counties, and responsible comrades of departments concerned at the provincial level. Comrade (Chao Wen-shui), Standing Committee member of the Honan provincial party committee, presided over the conference. Comrade Tai Su-li, secretary of the Honan provincial party committee, delivered a speech at the conference.

The conference pointed out: As on all other fronts, both the economic and the political situation are very good on the agricultural front in our province. The one criticism and two blows movement is developing in a healthy and thorough manner. The guidelines of the Honan Provincial Farmland Capital Construction Conference have been relayed and implemented. In accordance with the Honan provincial party committee plan, various localities are making arrangements for the autumn harvest, wheat planting and other work. Many prefectures and counties have already gone into action.

However, due to the serious drought spell, the output of some autumn crops has decreased this year. At present, drought still exists in some localities. According to forecasts from meteorological departments there will be little rain in late September and October. This will cause great difficulties in planting wheat.

Party committees at various levels should pay a high degree of attention to this, go into immediate action, lead the broad masses of people in overcoming drought and try in every possible way to make a real success of autumn harvesting and wheat planting.

HUNAN MEETING PROMOTES FINANCE, TRADE WORK

REF50619Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 23 Sep 78 HK

[Summary] The Hunan Provincial CCP Committee held a provincial telephone conference on 22 September, which called on party organizations and the workers of commerce, supply and marketing, grain, and foreign trade departments to urgently mobilize and seriously get a good grasp of purchase and sales work during the busy season, which has not arrived.

The conference pointed out: In procurement work, it is first necessary to get a good grasp of grain, cotton, oil and pigs, and also do well in procuring various other products including fiber crops, red pepper, tangerines, resin, fish, eggs and poultry, and insure that the quotas are fulfilled. At the same time it is necessary to launch the minor autumn harvest and procure third-category agricultural and sideline products. The provincial CCP committee has put forward the following opinions on fulfilling these demands:

1. Step up propaganda and mobilization work so that the peasants and commerce workers will clearly understand the importance of selling and procuring agricultural and sideline products and know about the procurement policies and the categories, quality and pricing of products.
2. Seriously implement the economic policies and eradicate the pernicious influence of the line of Lin Biao and the gang of four.
3. Arrange the labor force in a rational way. Auxiliary labor forces should be assigned to collect agricultural and sideline products and engage in the minor autumn harvest.
4. Keep the circulation channels of agricultural and sideline products clear, improve procurement methods and organize transport well.
5. Strengthen the management of the rural markets. Offices, organizations, PLA units, schools, factories, mines and other enterprises are strictly forbidden to arbitrarily purchase agricultural and sideline products from the rural areas.

"The communes and brigades are also forbidden to exchange agricultural and sideline products for other materials and pursue illegal cooperation. Resolute blows must be struck at speculators who interfere in the business of agricultural and sideline products."

The conference held that, during the current busy season for purchase and sales work, commercial and supply and marketing departments should do well in clearing out their stocks of commodities and also do well in promoting exports.

HUPEH OFFICIAL WRITES ON MAO'S 'ON PRACTICE'

HK221335Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Sep 78 HK

[Report on article by Han Ning-fu, secretary of the Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee: "Only Social Practice Can Be the Criterion of Truth" on restudying Chairman Mao's brilliant work "On Practice"]

[Excerpts] The article said: Chairman Mao's great thought has always been a beacon on our road of victorious progress. "On Practice" is one of the inexhaustible treasures which Chairman Mao left us.

For many years Lin Piao and the gang of four had put up a banner supporting Chairman Mao but actually opposed it. They vigorously pursued being "fake left and real right" and fearlessly opposed and tampered with Chairman Mao's "On Practice." They upset the relations between knowledge and practice and preached the reactionary doctrine that "talent is born in a person" along with the idealistic line of knowledge of "theory, practice and theory." They literally negated what Chairman Mao had repeatedly expounded in "On Practice": "The standpoint of practice is the primary and basic standpoint in the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge" and they utterly negated that knowledge comes from practice and that people's correct thinking can only be derived from social practice. Lin Piao and the gang of four upset the relations between knowledge and practice, disrupted theory and people's thinking and sabotaged the excellent traditions and work style of "seeking truth from facts," "proceeding from reality in everything," "integrating theory with practice" and "working in close connection with the masses," which Chairman Mao persistently preached.

Although the people's war to expose and criticize the gang of four has been carried out for nearly 2 years, the remnant poison and influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four must still not be underestimated. For instance, even though the party organizations at all levels in Hupeh have done much work in implementing the party's policies and in carrying out financial and economic discipline and have made some achievements, and even though most of the cadres are good or comparatively good, we should still clearly see that because of the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and the gang of four, there are serious problems in the work style of cadres and in implementing policies and carrying out financial and economic discipline. The Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee has decided to launch a movement to rectify work style and further implement the two instructions of the central authorities on circulating the reports by the Hsianghsiang County CCP Committee in Hunan and by the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee as well as implement the circular on publicizing the report on seriously violations of financial and economic discipline in Honan's Chumati Prefecture. We must use "On Practice" as our ideological weapon, do well in promoting this rectification of work style, further eliminate the remnant poison and influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four and enhance our ideological and political levels and also our consciousness of implementing the line of the 11th CCF Congress.

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Looking from the angle of the theory of knowledge, most of the causes of the mistakes in policies, work style and discipline are due to the fact that our comrades departed from the spirit of "On Practice" and violated the basic principles of dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge.

In a word, they have not consciously used practice as the criterion to review their own conduct. Some of them have used a particular statement by Chairman Mao which was distorted by Lin Biao and the gang of four as their criterion, some of them have used what was said by a certain leader at the higher levels as their criterion, and some simply have used themselves as the criterion so that what they have said or done has been considered as truth. When they conduct the revolutionary cause and they are proven wrong in practice, they are unwilling to admit their mistakes and are afraid to correct them. This is obviously incorrect.

Therefore, the aim of our recent work style rectification is to conduct a comprehensive and profound Marxist education of the cadres so they will understand something more about the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge and persistently adhere to the fundamental standpoint of "practice is the only criterion of truth." They will then restore and carry forward the excellent traditions and work style of "seeking truth from facts," "proceeding from reality in everything," "integrating theory with practice," "working in close connection with the masses" and "making criticism and self-criticism," distinguish between right and wrong in line, sum up experiences and lessons, correct their shortcomings and mistakes, correct their ideology and work style, seriously implement the party's policies, rectify financial and economic discipline as well as the work style of the leadership groups, fully mobilize the socialist activism of the cadres and masses, develop socialism in a big way and quicken the realization of the four modernizations.

HUPEH DAILY EDITORIAL ON BUILDING MOUNTAINOUS DISTRICT

HK221248Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Sep 78 HK

[Report on HUPEH DAILY 20 September editorial: "Quickening the Pace of Building the Mountainous District Meets the Needs of Modern Economy"]

[Excerpts] The provincial CCP committee recently organized some responsible comrades of provincial departments concerned to conduct investigations and studies in this province's western mountainous district. They summed up and exchanged experiences in building the mountainous district, studied the guiding line and policy of building the mountainous district and helped formulate plans to develop the district.

To fully mobilize the masses to quicken the pace of building the mountainous district is of great political and economic importance in making full use of this province's natural resources, in improving its structure of agriculture, and in quickening its pace of building industry and agriculture. The provincial CCP committee has decided to regard the building of the mountainous district as a key work of this province. Party committees at all levels in the mountainous district should have greater confidence in the building and should regard quickening the pace of building the mountainous district as their glorious duty. All fronts and all departments in this province should also show concern for and support the building of the mountainous district.

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KWANGSI DAILY HAILS 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF REGION

HK261126Y Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Sep 78 HK

[KWANGSI DAILY editorial: "Fight in Unity, Advance in Victory, and Greet the 20th Anniversary of the Establishment of the Autonomous Region With Outstanding Achievements"--date not given]

[Excerpts] Kwangsi has now become a strong southern base of our motherland. Politically, our region is stable and united. The national economy is also developing prosperously. The situation is excellent. Our region also has a steady increase in agricultural production. In the 9 years between 1969 and 1977, the total grain output rose by an average of 5.3 percent annually while the value of output of light and heavy industry rose by an annual average of 14.7 and 17.3 percent respectively. Communications has also developed rapidly. All counties and communes basically have bought vehicles, and navigation in major rivers has been fine. Prices have been stable and markets prosperous throughout the region. The living standard of the people of all nationalities has continued to rise. We have also scored great achievements in education, science and technology, culture, public health, physical culture, news, publication work, and so forth. There has been a rapid growth of minority nationality cadres in the three great revolutionary movements. At present minority nationality cadres account for 27.6 percent of the total number of cadres in our region, an increase of 460 percent as compared with the initial period following liberation, and an increase of 270 percent compared with 1957, the year before the establishment of the autonomous region. Minority nationality cadres account for 45.1 percent of the 82 county and municipal CCP committee secretaries.

We must now rapidly implement the important instructions of the central authorities and the spirit of the regional Four-Level Cadre Conference, establish the thinking that agriculture is the foundation, do well in promoting industrial and agricultural production, advance in victory, and greet the 20th anniversary of the establishment of the autonomous region.

We must first grasp exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four together, correct the thinking, policy and work style they confused, and seriously restore order.

The principal leading cadres of party committees at all levels must go the frontline and convey the important instructions of the central authorities, the supplementary regulations of the regional CCP committee on implementing the important instructions of the central authorities and the documents of the regional revolutionary committee to the cadres and people to enable them to grasp these powerful weapons to protect and strengthen agriculture--the foundation. Those principal responsible cadres of party committees at all levels who are in the frontline must seriously do well in research and investigations, analyze the concrete local situation together with the cadres and people, study measures on how to implement the important instructions of the central authorities and the spirit of the regional Four-Level Cadre Conference, do well in returning funds and materials to the people and fully mobilize the socialist enthusiasm of the cadres and people.

NANFANG DAILY COMMENTATOR ON DEVELOPING MOUNTAINOUS AREAS

HK251406Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Sep 78 HK

[NANFANG DAILY commentator's article: "There Is Plenty of Room To Develop Mountainous Areas"--date not given]

[Excerpts] All places in our province are conveying and implementing the spirit of the conference held by the provincial CCP committee of the prefectural CCP committee secretaries and seriously implementing the strategic policy decision of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua on the principle of taking agriculture as the foundation and on rapidly developing socialist agriculture. Proceeding from the actual situation in Kwangtung, we must exert great energy to grasp well the agricultural production in the existing grain yielding regions to make these places contribute still more to the country. In addition, we must attach great importance to developing mountainous areas so that the economic building of these areas will develop quickly. This is of important significance for grasping well the province's agriculture foundation.

There is plenty of room to grasp agricultural production well in mountainous areas because the province is 70 percent mountainous. We must also realize that Kwangtung has a large population, many mountains and little farmland. The whole province must place the development of the mountainous areas on the agenda and sum up and popularize local successful experiences to make this work unfold in an all-round way. The idea that the quality of production in mountainous areas has no bearing on the overall situation is not practical and is divorced from the masses. We must correct this idea.

It is necessary to especially emphasize the solution to the problems of afforestation and protection of forests in mountainous areas. In the past few years, due to the anarchic thought incited by Lin Biao and the gang of four, trees were indiscriminately cut in many places which caused extremely serious consequences. Our province's forest resources are now nearly exhausted. We must work hard to do well at afforestation and protection of forests. In particular, some traditional key forest areas must regard afforestation and protection of forests as their main tasks. We must penetratingly publicize the socialist legal system and conduct education in the socialist legal system. We must resolutely strike blows at a handful of class enemies who sabotage forests. We must seriously investigate the cases of sabotage of forests and handle them seriously and strictly.

To quickly promote agricultural production in mountainous areas, we must grasp well the exposure and criticism of the black quality of being fake left but real right which was peddled by Lin Biao and the gang of four and eliminate their remnant poison. In connection with actual conditions, all places must expose and criticize the interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four and fully hand the party's relevant policies over to the masses. We must rely on the masses to thoroughly implement the party's policies.

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KWANGTUNG INCREASES TEA PRODUCTION--Kwangtung Province has promoted tea production over the past 20 years. The tea farms in the province now have 630,000 mou of tea fields and can produce 225,000 piculs of tea leaves annually. The areas and yields are respectively 3.1 and 5 times greater than 20 years ago. The tea farms in Yingte County have 70,000 mou of tea fields and can produce 50,000 piculs of tea leaves annually. It has become the leading production base in the province. [Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 15 Sep 78 HK]

KWEICHOW DAILY EDITORIAL ON GRASPING WHEAT PRODUCTION

HK250444Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Sep 78 HK

[KWEICHOW DAILY editorial: "Energetic Planting of Wheat Is a Strategic Measure for Speedily Developing Agriculture in This Province--Second Argument for the Necessity of Doing Autumn Sowing"--date not given]

[Excerpts] Judging from the situation of implementing the autumn sowing plan in various areas of this province, a very noteworthy issue is that some areas are only willing to plant more rape, green manure crops and potatoes and are not willing to plant more wheat. Some areas planted more wheat and reaped a good harvest last year. However, their planting areas for wheat this year have decreased as compared with last year. Some areas have not fully utilized their favorable local conditions to actively enlarge planting areas for wheat. Therefore, the state plan for planting wheat has not been implemented up to now. Party committees at all levels must pay serious attention to this issue.

In accordance with the provincial CCP committee's plans and the demand of the general task for the new period, this province's planting area for wheat should be further enlarged this year. The output of grain and edible oil must be increased by a bigger margin in the summer season of next year. Party committees at all levels thus must regard energetic planting of wheat as a strategic measure for speedily developing agriculture in this province, tangibly implement this year's plan for planting wheat ahead of schedule, and lay a solid foundation for developing next year's agriculture in a still bigger way.

After liberation, this province's wheat production output greatly developed. However, wheat production still accounts for a small proportion of the total annual output of grain in this province. For instance, this year's summer grain output accounted for 12 percent of the planned total annual grain output. And wheat production output accounted for an even smaller proportion of the planned total annual grain output. This is an important reason for the slow development of grain production in this province.

We must energetically work for several years to make summer grain yield, particularly wheat production output, amount to one-third of the total annual output of grain in this province. If we achieve this, we can greatly improve the situation of grain production in our province. Therefore, energetic planting of wheat is an important measure for speedily developing agriculture which affects the overall situation.

Why do some areas belittle wheat and are not willing to plant more wheat? (?Specific) problems are involved. The principal reason is that problems in ideology and understanding have not been properly solved. A striking ideological problem is that some people worry about the troubles that will occur by planting more wheat including [words indistinct], insufficient time for arranging the labor force and water and manure shortages, they also stress poor conditions. Of course, difficulties do exist. However, difficulties and contradictions are not insurmountable. In enlarging its planting area for wheat, (?Changti) district of Tsuni County had the experience of energetically adopting five measures for solving five contradictions. Its experience is a powerful answer to those comrades who are not willing to plant more wheat under the pretext of water, manure and labor force shortages. We not only can plant more wheat but can also do well in this work if we take an active attitude, conscientiously analyze contradictions and adopt measures in a down-to-earth way. In order to meet the needs of energetically planting wheat, all areas must rigorously and actively produce various farm machines including harvesters, shellers, tractors and transplanters which suit this province's specific conditions.

We must do our utmost to plant more wheat. Wheat-planting areas in locations which have the proper conditions for planting wheat should be bigger than those of last year. We must also properly plant rape, potatoes and other miscellaneous food grains. Commune members in some remote, mountainous border districts who have difficulties in their livelihood can plant more potatoes so as to solve their ration problems.

At present, we must do well in making various preparations for autumn sowing. Leadership at all levels must attach major importance to organizing forces for digging trenches to drain the water, guarantee fulfillment of sowing plans for wheat and other summer-harvested crops according to scheduled time, specified quality and quantity, and strive to reap a bumper agricultural harvest next year.

SZECHWAN DAILY ARTICLE STRESSES ROLE OF RURAL ENTERPRISES

HK251216Y Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 23 Sep 78 HK

[SZECHWAN DAILY 24 September commentator's article: "It Is Essential To Promote Commune and Brigade Enterprises"]

[Summary] Szechwan has done relatively well since last year in developing commune and brigade enterprises. The total output value of these enterprises last year was double that of 1976, and a number of progressive counties have emerged. However, the speed of development still fails to match the demands of the general task for the new period. Compared with progressive provinces, Szechwan is backward in promoting these enterprises. It is therefore necessary to work hard to catch up.

The party committees at all levels must seriously study the instructions of Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua on developing commune and brigade enterprises. "They must clearly understand the long term importance of developing these enterprises and industrializing the communes to gradually narrow the three great differences. They must also clearly understand the immediate importance of stimulating a great and rapid increase in agricultural production and of speeding up agricultural mechanization. They must understand how the commune and brigade enterprises, agriculture and state industry stimulate each other, and go all out to promote the development of commune and brigade enterprises."

At present, it is necessary to implement the instructions of the central authorities and the provincial CCP committee and the spirit of the provincial conference on commune and brigade enterprises which was recently convened by the provincial revolutionary committee. The counties must administer these enterprises in a unified way and insure that arrangements are made for their production, supply of raw materials and sales outlets.

In the future, we should promote the joint running of factories by a number of communes. Party committees should strengthen leadership over the development of these enterprises and place this work on their agenda.

AN PING-SHENG ATTENDS YUNNAN MILITIA WORK CONFERENCE

HK261130Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Sep 78 HK

[Summary] "The Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial military district held a 19-24 September provincial militia work conference. The spirit of the National Militia Work Conference was conveyed to the participants. The participants deeply exposed and criticized the crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four in sabotaging militia building and discussed the problems of how to revive and carry forward the glorious tradition in militia work and of how to boldly strengthen militia building under the new historical conditions.

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"A total of 300 people attended the conference including An Ping-sheng, Li Chi-ming, Liu Chih-chien, Li Ko-chung, Chang Hai-tang, Liang Wen-ying, Chao Hsueh-chuan, Chang En-pu, (Sun Kang-ching), Chang Yun, Kao Chan-chieh, (Jung Kuei), (Chin Jung-chang), Chu Chia-pi, (Lu Ching-ming), Fan Ching-piao, (Shih Keng-ming), (Chou Cheng-i), and Yang Po-sheng, responsible persons of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the Kunming PLA units, and the provincial military district, leading comrades of the provincial departments, committees, offices and bureaus, comrades of the organs in charge of militia work; responsible comrades of some prefectures, autonomous prefectures and counties; principal responsible comrades of various military subdistricts and the people's armed forces departments; and leading comrades of the organs of and units subordinate to the provincial military district. Comrades of the military, political and logistics departments concerned of the Kunming PLA units also attended the conference.

"An opening ceremony was held to celebrate the inscriptions of Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Yeh and Vice Chairman Hsu of the Central Military Commission on the National Militia Work Conference. Comrade Chang Hai-tang, commander of the Yunnan Provincial Military District, conveyed the spirit of the National Militia Work Conference. Before the conclusion of the conference, Comrade Kao Chan-chieh, political commissar of the provincial military district, gave a speech on the problems of how to implement the spirit of the conference and of how to do well in militia work."

The participants studied relevant inscriptions, instructions, speeches, documents and experiences at the conference and were deeply educated and encouraged. The participants also exposed and criticized the crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four, summed up and exchanged experiences and discussed and formulated plans for developing militia work in the future.

After emphasizing the importance of the militia under the new historical conditions and urging the people to take exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, the participants said: "To further do well in militia work, we must really strengthen the party's leadership over it. We must adhere to the dual system of leadership over militia exercised by local party committee and the military system. We must also grasp the orientation of militia building and guarantee that the instructions of Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission on militia building be implemented in all localities in a correct and all-round way. We must also guarantee the implementation of all tasks and measures for war preparedness. Local party committees at all levels must follow Chairman Mao's instruction that the party grasp the military forces and that all people are soldiers, put militia work on their important agendas, and really grasp the work well. The provincial military district, military subdistricts and the people's armed forces departments are military departments of local party committees. They must strengthen the concept of the party, consciously respect and obey the unified leadership of the local party committees and actively become advisers of the local party committees. The major task of the provincial military district and military subdistricts is to do well in militia work."

YUNNAN HOLDS TELEPHONE CONFERENCE ON FINANCE, TRADE WORK

HK251308Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Sep 78 HK

[Excerpts] The Finance and Trade Political Department of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee and the Finance and Trade Office of the Yunnan Provincial Revolutionary Committee jointly held a telephone conference on 14 September to demand that Yunnan's party committees at all levels lead the staff and workers on the finance and trade front to further implement the spirit of the National Finance and Trade Conference on learning from Taching and Tachai, do well in grasping the finance and trade work in the busy season, fulfill and overfulfill this year's finance and trade plans and contribute more to promoting a rapid development in the national economy of Yunnan. Comrade Hsueh Tao, deputy secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee, attended the conference and spoke.

(Kao Shih-liang), Standing Committee member of the Chuhsiung Autonomous Prefectural CCP Committee; (Yang Chieh-chiang), deputy secretary of the Anning County CCP Committee; (Chui Chen), deputy secretary of the party committee of Kuming emporium; and (Yang Te-yuan), Standing Committee member of the Hsiangyun County CCP Committee, reported their experiences in seriously implementing the spirit of the National Finance and Trade Conference on Learning From Taching and Tachai and in promoting various tasks.

After summing up the situation of Yunnan in implementing the spirit of the National Finance and Trade Conference on Learning From Taching and Tachai, Comrade Hsueh Tao emphatically pointed out: To do well in transmitting, studying and implementing the spirit of this conference, we must primarily do well in putting ideology, organization and our tasks on a sound basis.

Comrade Hsueh Tao emphasized: The vigorous support of agriculture and industry, the fulfillment and overfulfillment of various finance and trade plans, and the improvement of business management as well as the quality of service are important hallmarks for doing well in implementing the spirit of the National Finance and Trade Conference on Learning From Taching and Tachai. The finance and trade front's busy season has come. Without missing the opportunity, the finance and trade departments at all levels must do well in grasping the following tasks:

1. Seriously do well in amplifying the concept of taking agriculture as the foundation and place various tasks in support of agriculture before all other tasks. The finance and trade departments at all levels must actively support autumn harvesting and sowing as well as farmland capital construction and support the development of diversification as well as commune and brigade enterprises in the rural areas. They must assist various production teams in doing well in formulating plans by taking such measures that are suitable to local situations. They must assist them in doing well in striking a balance in the production, supply and marketing of commune and brigade enterprises and in supplying materials for production as well as for daily life. They must provide necessary support in terms of materials and capital.
2. Do well in grasping the procurement and storage of spring-sown grain and oil-bearing crops.
3. Vigorously conduct "minor autumn harvest" activities. They must also firmly grasp the procurement of various agricultural sideline products including pigs, cattle, sheep, poultry and eggs as well as commodities for foreign trade. They must secure still more sources of commodities to provide still better material conditions for improving market supply, developing production and increasing the volume of foreign trade and exports.
4. Firmly grasp the delivery of industrial products to the countryside to actively increase sales and marketing and to improve rural market supply.
5. Firmly grasp financial income, cut down various unnecessary expenditures, vigorously increase the amount of currency recalled and strictly control the outlets of currency to accumulate more capital for state construction.

Various enterprises must continue to firmly grasp their work to turn deficits into profits and strive to fulfill and overfulfill this year's plans to turn deficits into profits. They must further deepen the work involving the mass inspection of financial and economic discipline. They must control the purchasing power of various social groups in accordance with various regulations and economize in various nonproductive expenses.

Comrade Hsueh Tao concluded: At present, the class struggle is still very acute and complicated. Various localities must strengthen the leadership and management of village trade fairs, resolutely deal blows at speculators, reject unlicensed merchants and peddlers and restrict spontaneous capitalist tendencies. Various state commercial undertakings and supply and marketing cooperatives must actively enlarge the areas of procurement and marketing, improve the methods of procurement and marketing, increase the varieties of commodities handled and strive to satisfy the needs of the masses in order to struggle against capitalism and to allow village trade fairs to develop along the road of socialism.

YUNNAN DAILY ON PROMOTING COMMUNE, BRIGADE ENTERPRISES

HK261150Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Sep 78 HK

[YUNNAN DAILY 25 September contributing commentator's article: "We Must Develop Commune-and Brigade-Run Enterprises Boldly"]

[Excerpts] To rapidly develop agriculture, fulfill agricultural mechanization and rapidly improve our province's backwardness, we must develop commune-and brigade-run enterprises boldly. With regard to this problem, we must strive to make a breakthrough in our thinking and actions.

Developing commune-and brigade-run enterprises is a glorious and difficult task and many things are to be done. A major link in developing commune-and brigade-run enterprises is to grasp enterprise rectification. Our province is a heavy disaster area which suffered serious interference and sabotage caused by the gang of four. The commune-and brigade-run enterprise front also suffered. To rectify commune-and brigade-run enterprises, we must take exposure and criticism of the gang of four as the key link, solve the problem regarding the orientation of business, strike blows at embezzlers and grafters, and seriously implement the party's economic policy. We must always grasp the leadership groups and the forces of staff and workers--the two key links--and rectify enterprise management by focusing on production. We must also conduct the "two learnings" movement to enable commune-and brigade-run enterprises to develop in a healthy way.

All trades and professions must establish the thinking that agriculture is the foundation, become promoters in the development of commune-and brigade-run enterprises, and actively and warmly take the initiative in supporting this newborn thing. Keeping in line with their own situation, all departments must formulate plans to support commune-and brigade-run enterprises.

The key to developing commune-and brigade-run enterprises is to make overall plans and strengthen the party's leadership. All localities must establish leadership groups and offices for commune-and brigade-run enterprises. A secretary or deputy secretary must be assigned by party committees to be in charge of commune-and brigade-run enterprises.

In line with the instructions of the central authorities and the requirements put forward by the provincial CCP committee and in connection with our own practical situation, we must make overall plans and unify our leadership. We must grasp farmland capital construction, commune-and brigade-run enterprises and present production work well.

TIENTSIN FIRST SECRETARY DISCUSSES ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT

SK261230Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 24 Sep 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Political Department of the Industrial and Communications Office of the Tientsin municipal party committee and the Tientsin Municipal Economic Commission recently held a joint on-the-spot meeting to exchange experiences obtained by the Tientsin forging machine tools plant. Comrade Lin Hu-chia, first secretary of the Tientsin municipal party committee, attended the meeting and delivered an important speech.

At the meeting, Comrade (Chen Te-hu), secretary of the Tientsin forging machine tools plant party committee, introduced the plant's experiences in consolidating and strengthening basic enterprise management and in totally fulfilling the eight economic and technological norms during the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. Their experience showed that members of the party committee should boldly end turmoil and restore orders, persist in taking production as the central task, strengthen management in a planned manner and organized production in [words indistinct], and that it was necessary to carry out review and appraisal of the ideological and political work done in order to do a good job in this respect.

Responsible comrades of the working group sent by the State Economic Commission to assist Tientsin in carrying out the "Quality Month" campaign and responsible persons of the Political Department of the Industrial and Communications Office of the Tientsin municipal party committee, the Tientsin Municipal Economic Commission and the Tientsin Municipal Trade Union Council attended the meeting.

In his speech, Comrade Lin Hu-chia enthusiastically praised the experiences gained by the forging machine tools plant and pointed out: This plant has carried out its work in line with the established plans and methods and persisted in going all out to carry out the mass movement. Every unit should sincerely study this experience.

He said: In the past few years there were many problems because certain responsible persons in Tientsin closely followed Lin Piao and the gang of four to engage in usurpation of party and state power and failed to grasp the work. No work plans nor work methods were set up, nor was the mass movement carried out. In order to solve these problems, it is necessary to follow Chairman Mao's principle of all-round planning and more effective leadership.

He said: In making all-round planning, our aim should be for Tientsin Municipality to make more contributions to the realization of the four modernizations by the end of the 20th century. Accordingly, all trades should work out their plans for making more contributions to the realization of the four modernizations. It is necessary to improve backward products so that they will overtake or surpass the advanced level of the 1970's and to strengthen management in an all-round way. The eight economic and technical norms for quality, variety, productivity of labor and others should overtake or surpass the advanced domestic and foreign levels. We should cherish lofty aspirations and high aims. In achieving this goal, it is necessary to bring the socialist enthusiasm of the vast numbers of cadres and masses into play and solve the problem of developing their driving spirit.

How do we bring their enthusiasm into play? One method is to put politics in command; another is to give material rewards. These methods should be closely combined, but emphasis should be placed on putting politics in command.

To put politics in command at present means to do a good job of the exposure-criticism-investigation movement and of consolidating bodies at all levels. Some persons in certain leading bodies engage in capitalism instead of socialism. How could such persons cherish socialist enthusiasm? It is necessary to grasp the key issue, solve the problem of leading power and see to it that leading power is held in the hands of those practicing socialism.

In light of the actual situation in Tientsin, Comrade Lin Hu-chia profoundly elaborated on the question of seeking truth from facts and proceeding on the basis of concrete reality. He said: The exposure-criticism-investigation movement is the current key link in every task; no unit should ignore the key link. However, different bureaus, companies and enterprises have different problems. It is necessary to give guidance to solve the problems according to their classification and in the order of importance and urgency. Some units have serious problems, and how can we ignore the investigation there? In units where bad elements exist, it is imperative to firmly resolve to investigate the bad elements. In those units without bad elements, efforts should be made to take the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four as the key link and consolidate their leading bodies and enterprise management. The investigation work should adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts, proceeding on the basis of concrete reality and refraining from treating all things indiscriminately.

In carrying out the movement, it is necessary to strictly distinguish the contradictions of the two different natures, act in line with the party's policies and, at the same time, grasp revolution and promote production.

In carrying out the exposure-criticism-investigation movement, we should not ignore production and the specific questions with which the masses are most concerned.

He said: Through exposure, criticism and investigation, we should bring the enthusiasm of the vast number of cadres and masses into play. It is necessary to appraise the cadres and select the best ones. Good cadres should be promoted, and those who are not so good should be reassigned to other posts as appropriate.

In order to fight well the hard battle of the four modernizations, all organs should possess fighting strength and act as tough fighters. Politically we should bring their enthusiasm into play. As regards their work, they should carry out through division of labor and institute the system of personal responsibility, and should never fight the battle in a disorderly manner. In launching a movement, engaging in production, arranging the masses' livelihood, developing science and technology and adopting plans, party committees should make over-all arrangements. All work should be led by persons who are good politically, have experience and revolutionary drive and know the work well, under the system of division of labor and cooperation.

An important thing in bringing the enthusiasm of the staff, workers and masses into play mainly is to do good political and ideological work among them, carry out review and appraisal of what they have done and implement the system of "to each according to his work"

It is necessary to do a good job in technical training and in running spare-time vocational schools for the staff and workers, in order to continually raise their technical level. Efforts should be made to bring about a progressing situation among the staff, workers and masses in which everyone enjoys ease of mind, aims high, studies skills, tries to be at home in what he is doing and makes more contributions to the realization of the four modernizations.

LI TE-SHENG ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON NORTHEAST POWER NETWORK

SK251033Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Sep 78 SK

[Excerpts] A conference on the work of medium and small hydroelectric power stations in the three northeast provinces was held in Changchun from 14 to 18 September. Comrade Li Te-sheng, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, commander of the Shenyang PLA units and chief of the leading group of the northeast China power network, delivered an important speech at the conference. Vice minister of water conservancy and power Comrade Li Hsi-ming presided over the conference and made a summing-up speech.

Attending the conference were: deputy secretary of the Kirin provincial party committee and vice chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee Comrade Sung Chieh-han; Standing Committee member of the Kirin provincial party committee and vice chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee Comrade Tsung Hsi-yun; and deputy director of the Northeast Electrical Industries Administrative Bureau Comrade (An Yeh-kang).

During the conference, personnel attending the conference repeatedly studied Chairman Hua's directive on making great efforts to grasp the power industry and on developing small hydroelectric power stations, and enhanced their sense of urgency in building small hydroelectric power stations well.

The conference held that to build medium and small power stations, it is necessary to arouse the masses to wage a large-scale people's war, sincerely carry out the principle that a hydroelectric power station should belong to, be managed by and benefit the unit which constructed it, and prevent establishment of indigenous policies to tie the hands of the masses.

Comrade Li Te-sheng pointed out in his speech: Northeast China is characterized by abundant resources of water power; it has great potential for developing small power stations and has the glorious tradition of relying on the masses to develop the power industry. In the past several years, the vast numbers of cadres and people enhanced their understanding of the importance of building the power industry. They are aware that in order to quickly develop the national economy, it is first necessary to build the power industry, and that in order to build the power industry it is first necessary to rely on themselves to do the work. Since the Farbin conference on electric power conservation, utilization and generation, the three provinces have paid greater attention to the work of building small size power stations. This demonstrates that both subjective and objective conditions for developing medium and small power stations have already been provided. An upsurge in building medium and small power stations on a large scale is surging forward.

Comrade Li Te-sheng pointed out: This conference has further defined a concrete line, principles and policies for building medium and small power stations, clearly explaining why and how these stations should be built. The key to the work lies in strengthening leadership. All the provinces should form leading groups and set up offices for this work. Prefectures and counties with relatively abundant resources of water power, should also set up certain organs, so as to conscientiously grasp the building of power stations.

Comrade Li Te-sheng pointed out: Thanks to the efforts by leaders at various levels and the masses, and especially thanks to the assistance of the work group of the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power, the northeast China power network has scored some initial achievements.

However, these achievements should not be overestimated. It is necessary to sincerely learn from Taching, carry out the 30-point decision on industry, expose contradictions, vigorously find weak links, do a good job of consolidating the network, carry out education in guarding against arrogance and eliminating complacency, and persistently overcome the feeling of being satisfied with the present situation and refusing to advance. Efforts should be made to conquer bureaucracy and formalism, and to be modest and prudent, seek truth from facts, never work for presentable looks only, and go all out to work in a solid way, so as to build the northeast China power network in a still better way.

Comrade Li Te-sheng concluded: After this conference, let us launch an emulation drive among the three provinces in building medium and small power stations with all-out efforts, to see which province does the work best and in the most down-to-earth way.

At the conference, representatives from Tantung Municipality and Hsinpin County of Liaoning Province, from Ilan and Ningan counties of Heilungkiang Province and from Tunghua and Fusung counties of Kirin Province introduced their experiences in building medium and small power stations.

LI LI-AN ADDRESSES HEILUNGKIANG CYL CONGRESS

OW230558Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts of speech by Li Li-an, secretary of the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee, at the Sixth Heilungkiang Provincial CYL Congress]

[Excerpts] This is our province's first CYL congress since the gang of four was smashed. The provincial party committee is very concerned about and attaches great importance to it. All provincial party committee secretaries and Standing Committee members who have not gone to work in the fields are attending this congress, and they have asked me to speak. I would like to address several points concerning the fulfillment of the general task for the new period in light of the actual situation of our province's youths and youth work.

1. To fulfill the general task for the new period, CYL members and other young people must be vanguards.

The next 22 years provide a golden opportunity for our young people to fully develop their talents. They shoulder the important historic mission of socialist modernization. Without the young people's efforts, it will be impossible to realize the four modernizations. During our country's various stages of revolution, the young people have always been a spirited and vigorous force in studying Mao Tsetung Thought, participating in the three great revolutionary movements, insuring the party's leadership and taking part in various other revolutionary causes.

At present our province's youths must deepen the exposure and criticism of Lin Piao and the gang of four. They must, in light of our province's actual situation, expose and criticize our province's three former principal responsible persons since the Cultural Revolution. They must criticize the "tiger in the mountain" Chang Hung-chih and the gang of four's sinister henchmen for their crimes in sabotaging CYL work. Our province is on the frontline of antirevisionism. Our youths must pay attention to the international situation, heighten their vigilance and be ready at all times to join the armed forces and take part in war to defend the motherland's northern gate.

Our youths must be vanguards in scientific experiment and valiantly march toward modern scientific and cultural heights. They must demonstrate their initiative to the fullest in studying culture, science and technology. Students in universities and middle and primary schools must regard studying well as their primary task. CYL members and other young people on the agriculture-forestry, industry-communications and finance-trade fronts must enthusiastically participate in study and other activities of the "Red and expert" night schools, scientific experiment groups and technical innovation groups, raise their scientific and technological levels as soon as possible and embrace lofty ambitions in scaling new scientific and technological heights to catch up with or surpass advanced world levels.

The provincial party committee has approved the provincial CYL committee's proposal to convene a province-wide congress of young activists in socialist revolution and construction before next year's spring festival. I call on the young people on the various fronts to initiate a mass emulation drive, be a valiant assault force in the new Long March and greet the victorious convening of the provincial congress of young activists with outstanding achievements.

2. To fulfill the general task for the new period, it is necessary to strengthen CYL work. Fulfilling the general task for the new period is a strategic mission of our party. All our work--including CYL work--must consider this mission as the central task.

CYL organizations in the various localities must do their best to unite the vast number of CYL members and other young people and organize them into a formidable revolutionary force and a valiant assault force in the new Long March. To unite as many CYL members and other young people as possible, it is necessary to penetratingly expose and criticize the gang of four for their crimes in sabotaging unity and vigorously practicing splitism and eliminate the pernicious influences of anarchism and bourgeois factionalism. It is necessary to seriously study and correctly implement party policy. Regarding those young people who committed mistakes during the Cultural Revolution, it is necessary to analyze each individual case. Only a very small number of bad people truly participated in the conspiracy of Lin Piao and the gang of four to usurp party and state power, carried out counter-revolutionary activities and committed serious offenses against law and discipline. The overwhelming majority are good people who were hoodwinked into committing mistakes.

In dealing with those youths who committed mistakes, we must follow Chairman Mao's teachings "learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones and cure the sickness to save the patient" and "help more people by educating them and narrow the target of attack." We must also adopt the method of unity and education and help them eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four and correctly sum up experiences and lessons.

3. To fulfill the general task for the new period, the party must effectively strengthen leadership over the CYL.

Party committees at all levels must include CYL work on their agendas for important matters and must assign a secretary to be in charge of CYL work. The party committee's principal responsible persons must personally attend to CYL work. They must insure the CYL's organizational well-being and must never assign members of the "wind faction," "earthquake faction" or "slippery faction" to CYL leading groups.

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Party leadership is the lifeline of the CYL. This is a very important experience that has been proved throughout the CYL's history. The vast number of CYL cadres and members and other young people of our province must firmly establish the party concept; strengthen their training in party spirit; strive to clearly understand the dialectic relationship between the party's ideological-political leadership and its organizational leadership; obey the commands of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua in all their activities; willingly accept the leadership of party organizations at all levels; truly place themselves under the party's absolute leadership politically, ideologically and organizationally and in all their work; give full play to their role as the party's loyal assistant; and play their role well as the party's central force for uniting with and educating the young people.

Congress Concludes

OW230346Y Harbin Heilungkang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Sixth Heilungkang Provincial CYL Congress came to a successful conclusion on 16 September. During the meeting Comrade (Chao Lin-cheng) made a work report entitled: "Unite the Youths of the Whole Province To Closely Follow Chairman Hua and Be a Valiant Assault Force in the new Long March." He reviewed the course of struggle over the past 5 years and summed up the historic experiences in struggling against the gang of four, the "tiger in the mountain" Chang Hung-chih and the gang's sinister henchman. He said that to insure CYL work is successful, the most important thing is to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner and correctly implement in an all-round way Chairman Mao's theory, line policy and principle on youth work.

He pointed out that over the next 22 years our country's young people must fully develop their talents. The important historic mission of socialist modernization has fallen on their shoulder. The CYL organizations throughout the province must act quickly, hold Chairman Mao's great banner high and closely follow the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. They must also resolutely respond to the provincial party committee's militant call to build our province into a commercial grain base by 1985, build a relatively complete industrial system with coal, timber, petrochemical and electric and machinery equipment as the major industries, form a well-coordinated and developed national economic system, and procure 10 billion catties of grain, 1 million tons of soybean and 1 million tons of sugar for the state.

By carrying forward the party's fine traditions and giving full play to democracy and after repeated consultations, the meeting elected members and alternate members for the Sixth Heilungkang Provincial CYL Committee and Heilungkang Province's delegates to the 10th National CYL Congress. The work report of the Sixth Heilungkang Provincial CYL Congress was adopted at the meeting. On 16 September the Sixth Heilungkang Provincial CYL Committee held its first plenary session. Comrade (Chao Lin-cheng) was elected secretary and Comrades (Tang Chieh-chang) and (Chien Chao-nan) were elected deputy secretaries of the provincial CYL committee.

KIRIN ARTICLE ON VIOLENCE DURING CULTURAL REVOLUTION

SK261350Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 24 Sep 78 SK

[Report on KIRIN DAILY 25 September commentator's article: "Beating, Smashing and Looting Were Actions Against the Great Cultural Revolution"]

[Excerpts] The article says: The Great Cultural Revolution was a great political and ideological revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao, while beating, smashing and looting were extreme, savage fascist atrocities instigated by Lin Piao and the gang of four.

The two are so completely antagonistic to each other that they exclude each other like fire and water. But as we liquidate those beating, smashing and looting actions, the assertion has arisen that liquidation of beating, smashing and looting means negating the Great Cultural Revolution. This is really a question of principle and deserves clarification.

The article says: The beating, smashing and looting activities arising in the course of the Great Cultural Revolution were despicable means employed by Lin Piao and the gang of four to oppose the proletariat and interfere with and sabotage the Great Cultural Revolution so as to fulfill their ambition to usurp party and state power and restore capitalism. The beating, smashing and looting activities were disastrous results brought about by Lin Piao and the gang of four in pushing the fake left and real right line and were actions against the Great Cultural Revolution. Liquidation of beating, smashing and looting activities and punishing the arch criminals in these activities are actually aimed at restoring the true features of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and consolidating and developing the successful results of the Great Cultural Revolution. How can we say that this negates the Great Cultural Revolution?

The article says: Another assertion has it that beating, smashing and looting activities were revolutionary actions. History has fairly judged whether beating, smashing and looting were revolutionary or reactionary, and whether they spurred the Great Cultural Revolution or disrupted it.

Whether liquidation of beating, smashing and looting affirms the Great Cultural Revolution or negates it can only be proven by vivid, practical, daily life. Hasn't history proved that the vast majority of those who were jailed or taken into custody and ruthlessly tortured to death or disabled through such torture in the Great Cultural Revolution were good cadres, workers, commune members and comrades of the party? Were those tall buildings, highways, and bridges burned or bombed in the course of the struggle by force not socialist assets? Were those miserable situations once prevailing in many places, characterized by halted production and slumping market conditions not caused by these beating, smashing and looting activities?

In fact, most people have never accepted the beating, smashing and looting instigated by Lin Piao and the gang of four. They have put up all kinds of resistance and struggles. Those people who were willfully bent on beating, smashing and looting were small in number. They not only asserted that the beating, smashing and looting activities were revolutionary actions but also clamored and hailed: "Long live the revolutionary beating, smashing and looting activities! Nevertheless, it was precisely so-called "revolutionary beating, smashing and looting activities" that actually negated the Great Cultural Revolution.

Under the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is impermissible for these beating, smashing and looting activities to occur at any time in a socialist state, and we must never give these activities legal status. Otherwise people will get into trouble and the socialist cause will be ruined. The historical conclusion drawn by the revolutionary people through practical experience concerning these activities can never be changed by any crafty sophistry.

The article says: We say that beating, smashing and looting were actions against the Great Cultural Revolution but never mean that all people who participated in beating, smashing and looting activities are reactionaries. We should say that those who participated in such activities were mostly hoodwinked by Lin Piao and the gang of four. This was a matter of their lack of correct understanding. Through education and, in particular, through the struggle against Lin Piao and the gang of four, these people have awakened.

Obviously, those whom we want to punish in our liquidation of beating, smashing and looting activities are neither those who committed only minor beating, smashing and looting nor those who participated in such activities, committed serious mistakes but promptly awakened and whose problems belonged to the category of contradictions among the people. We want to punish only those archcriminals who committed many misdeeds, aroused the hatred of the masses, persecuted people to death and committed blood crimes. We must deal severely with this kind of people. While fully arousing the masses, we must pay attention to uniting with the majority of people, help and educate those people who committed only minor beating, smashing and looting, have them join in the struggle without burdens and fight the enemy with joint efforts, so as to really isolate those arch-criminals, make their crimes thoroughly clear and punish them according to law.

KIRIN DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BORDER COUNTY

SK241111Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Sep 78 SK

[Text] After participating in celebrating activities commemorating the 20th anniversary of the founding of Changpai Korean Autonomous County, the delegation of the Kirin provincial party and revolutionary committees headed by Yu Ko, deputy secretary of the Kirin provincial party committee and vice chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee, returned to Changchun on the morning of 22 September. When the delegation arrived at Changchun, they were greeted at the railway station by responsible persons of the Kirin provincial party and revolutionary committees including Ho Yu-fa, Kao Yang and Lan Kan-ting. Chang Kai-ching and Hsiao Tan-feng, vice chairmen of the Kirin Provincial CPPCC Committee, and responsible persons of the various departments also greeted the delegation at the railway station.

KIRIN MINORITIES DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PEKING

SK241115Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Sep 78 SK

[Text] On 22 September, the Kirin group of 25 members of national minorities with (Lo-Jih-chung-yu), vice chairman of the Kirin Provincial National Affairs Committee, as its head and (Chin Ping-hsin), vice chairman of the Yenpien Korean Autonomous Chou Revolutionary Committee as its deputy head, left Changchun for Peking to participate in the celebrations of national day. Before leaving Changchun, all the members of the visit group were received by Wang En-mao, first secretary of the Kirin provincial party committee and chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee, Tsung Hsi-yun and Mu Lin, Standing Committee members of the Kirin provincial party committee and vice chairmen of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and other comrades. They held a cordial talk. When the group left Changchun, it was seen off by responsible persons concerned of the Kirin provincial party and revolutionary committees.

LIAONING'S JEN CHUNG-I SCORES PEOPLE WITH 'SPECIAL STATUS'

OW221447Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0723 GMT 20 Sep 78 OW

[Text of article by Jen Chung-i member of the CCP Central Committee, second secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee and first vice chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee, entitled: "Fundamentally Eliminate Confusion and Restore Order on the Question of Theory" carried in 20 September PEOPLE'S DAILY and originally published in the combined issue of No 8 and 9 of 1978 THEORY AND PRACTICE Journal]

[Excerpts] Peking, 20 Sep--The wise leader Chairman Hua has instructed us: "It is necessary to vigorously revive and carry forward our party's style of seeking truth from facts."

Vice Chairman Teng has also repeatedly stressed seeking truth from facts. Not long ago, he again talked about the question of seeking truth from facts at the All-Army Political Work Conference. He pointed out: "To seek truth from facts is the starting point and the fundamental point in Chairman Mao's thought." We must understand that whether we should seek truth from facts is, in the final analysis, a question of whether we should practice materialism or idealism. It is a question of the most fundamental theory of Marxism.

For many years Lin Piao and the "gang of four" acted as if they were ultra "leftists," used "energetically upholding" Chairman Mao's banner as a cover and wantonly distorted and tampered with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. They created great confusion on such important theoretical matters as the relations between the spirit and the material, theory and practice, politics and economics and the individual and the masses. As a result, metaphysics was rampant and idealism prevailed everywhere.

Now to end the confusion caused by the "gang of four," we must energetically promote the practice of seeking truth from facts.

For more than 19 years the style of seeking truth from facts established for the whole party and country by Chairman Mao was seriously undermined by Lin Piao and the "gang of four." They went all out to practice idealism and fake left and real right inside and outside the party, deceiving and bewildering many people.

In our Liaoning Province we often heard such muddle-headed practices: One is the worship of "special status." Some comrades sometimes felt that the things advocated by that sworn follower of the "gang of four" in Liaoning were not right but because he was a person with such a "special status" they dared not doubt things advocated by him. They had to "implement those things even if they could not understand them." The reason for their being taken in was because of the fact that they did not dare to seek truth from facts.

The so-called "special status" was not only possessed by that sworn follower of the "gang of four" but also possessed by Chiang Ching. Lin Piao, Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-guan all possessed very high positions and unusual "status." If we worship "special status," they might all become objects of worship by us. Because those comrades worshipped "special status," they abandoned the attitude of seeking truth from facts, Marxism-Leninism and party spirit. This is a profound lesson.

The second practice is viewing a question simply based on our plain class feelings. Viewing questions based on plain class feelings is a good thing but it is far from sufficient.

The third practice is to place political requirements in opposition to seeking truth from facts. When the "gang of four" ran amuck, many important instructions issued by Chairman Mao were not allowed to be mentioned, including production is the core, to each according to his work, learning advanced technology from foreign countries, letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend, stability and unity, all words to criticize "left" and so forth. Some of our comrades could not see that all the above were criminal activities of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" to oppose Mao Tsetung Thought; and they thought at that time they were to meet political requirements.

Now in order to embark on the new Long March under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, we must energetically promote the style of seeking truth from facts.

To seek truth from facts is easy to say, but hard to practice. To persist in seeking truth from facts, it is necessary to fully and correctly understand and master Mao Tsetung Thought as a system. Mao Tsetung Thought itself teaches people to seek truth from facts. It demands that people strive to study and master the basic theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought instead of standing in individual conclusions. It demands that people should be good at fully using the stand, views and methods of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to solve various problems realistically at a specific time and place and under a specific condition. They must not totally ignore objective reality and one-sidedly squabble over, even misrepresent, some individual phrases. Chairman Mao pointed out long ago: "It would lead to a mess if every single sentence, even of Marx', were followed." (On the Ten Major Relationships) Mao Tsetung Thought is being developed all the time. Following the development of practice through revolutionary struggle, it is often necessary to supplement, revise and develop Chairman Mao's views on certain issues. In his work "On Practice" Chairman Mao clearly pointed out: "Generally speaking, whether in the practice of changing nature or of changing society, men's original ideas, theories, plans or programs are seldom realized without any alteration. This is because people engaged in changing reality are usually subject to numerous limitations; they are limited not only by existing scientific and technological conditions but also by the development of the objective process itself and the degree to which this process has become manifest (the aspects and the essence of the objective process have not yet been fully revealed). In such a situation, ideas, theories, plans or programs are usually altered partially and sometimes even totally, because of the discovery of unforeseen circumstances in the course of practice." Here Chairman Mao vividly described a general phenomenon among the people in the process of learning. This shows that men are unable to acquire knowledge with one stroke or once and for all.

We firmly believe that if Chairman Mao were still alive today, he would not simply say what he had said before. Based on the new situation, he would certainly issue new instructions. He would also make amendments and offer supplements to some specific views he expressed previously.

In the past, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" exercised fascist dictatorship both inside and outside the party. Thus, people did not dare to tell the truth. That sworn follower of the gang in Liaoning exercised supreme power over and above the law, for many years ruthlessly adopted fascist measures in the province, and trampled on inner party democracy and the socialist legal system until it was beyond recognition. Those who expressed different opinions became the targets of ruthless struggle. They were subjected to barbarous corporal punishment and political persecution. Even their dependents and friends were not spared. Everyone was terrorized and feared for his own safety.

Under these circumstances, who could the spirit of seeking truth from facts prevail? To vigorously display the spirit of seeking truth from facts now, we must run counter to Lin Biao and the "gang of four," give full play to democracy both inside and outside the party, truly expose our problems, let the cadres and masses express their opinions and create a "political situation in which there is both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness."

In short, to seek truth from facts, doing everything in a realistic way and integrating theory with practice represents the basic concept, the basic method and the basic attitude of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. In the protracted struggle to lead the revolution, Chairman Mao personally recommended and stressed this basic concept. It will never go out of date. It will always remain the powerful ideological weapon that will guide us while we are forging ahead victoriously. Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have placed emphasis on seeking truth from facts.

This will greatly help us fundamentally eliminate chaos and restore order in the realm of theory at present. It will definitely help people even more in emancipating their minds and marching forward in the new Long March with still bigger and more rapid strides.

LIAONING DAILY EXPOSES 'AGRICULTURE DESPOT'

SK251312Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Sep 78 SK

[Report on LIAONING DAILY 22 September article written jointly by the mass criticism group of the Liaoning Provincial Agriculture Office and LIAONING DAILY reporter (Tsui Chung-wen), entitled: "Please Take a Look at the Vicious Features of This 'Representative of the Peasants'--on the Despot Who Usurped Power Over Agricultural Work in Our Province"]

[Text] The article begins: In Liaoning's bourgeois factional setup headed by the sworn follower of the gang of four, there was a sinister henchman who usurped power on the agricultural front throughout Liaoning Province. This man styled himself all along as a representative of the peasants, and pretended to be an innocent. In fact, he was an ignominious renegade to the poor and lower-middle peasants who harbored ambitious dreams.

In the past 20 years or more, he became a success step by step by means of his skilled speculation. After entering the "hell gate" of the gang of four by clinging to the sworn follower, he even sneaked into the party Central Committee, occupied the important positions of secretary of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, and finally became the despot of the agriculture front of Liaoning Province.

Over the past 10 years or so, he followed the gang of four in using abusive language in a loud voice, in frenziedly dealing blows at the party Central Committee and the State Council, and in attacking and persecuting veteran revolutionary cadres. He did his utmost to carry out the gang of four's fake left real right counterrevolutionary revisionist line on the agricultural front, aiming at rendering all the despicable service he could to the gang of four's usurpation of party and state power. There was no one among the vast number of cadres and masses who did not grind his teeth in bitter hatred for him.

Good will be rewarded with good, and evil with evil. At the very time when he forgot himself in his excitement and was making frank attacks and performances, the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua smashed the gang of four with one blow and thus his fond dream of usurping party and state power was shattered. Together with his confidants he was taken to the bar of justice of history by the people of the whole province. Now, we make public the criminal history of this despot so as to thoroughly unmask his disguise as the "representative of the peasants" and reveal his true features.

Then the article takes up four points to expose and criticize the crimes of this arch despot in usurping power over agricultural work in our province. These four points are: 1) seek fame by deceptive tricks and obtain official positions through evil means; 2) curry favor to go over to the sworn follower and run "tiger" classes to join the gang; 3) oppose Tachai and pull down the Red flag so as to fly his own colors; act in direct contravention and practice fake leftism to carry out perverse acts; and 4) reap the bitter fruit of his ferocity in opposing the party and the central authorities; meet doom when the master falls and accomplices scatter.

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SHENYANG PLA POLITICAL DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL REHABILITATED

OW242218Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0219 GMT 21 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] Shenyang, 21 Sep--At a recent meeting called to expose and criticize the theory that "literature and art were under the dictatorship of a sinister line" concocted and preached by Lin Piao and the "gang of four," the Political Department of the Shenyang PLA units announced a decision approved by its party committee. This decision called for redressing the unjust verdict against and rehabilitating Ting Hung, one of the creators of the film "Pressgang" and former deputy director of the culture section of the Political Department of the Shenyang PLA units.

Concocting the theory that "literature and art were under the dictatorship of a sinister line" in order to find a pretext of discredit the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries, Lin Piao and the "gang of four," first of all, directed the spearhead of attack on "Pressgang," insisting that such a comedy exposing and caricaturing the landlord class and Kuomintang reactionaries was a "big poisonous weed abetting the landlord bourgeois class." As one of the authors of "Pressgang," Comrade Ting Hung was persecuted for a long time.

The "decision to exonerate Comrade Ting Hung," which was read at the meeting, said that in order to implement party policy and further carry out in-depth exposure and criticism of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line on literature and art, which was peddled by Lin Piao and the "gang of four," the party committee of the Shenyang PLA units has rescinded all groundless charges against Comrade Ting Hung, thus exonerating him from false accusations and clearing his name.

After listening to the decision to rehabilitate him, Comrade Ting Hung was excited. He expressed heartfelt gratitude to wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and pledged to actively take part in the great struggle to expose and criticize Lin Piao and the "gang of four," diligently study Marxism in his lifetime in order to transform his world outlook, resolutely carry out Chairman Mao's line on literature and art and strive to create better work so as to contribute to flourishing socialist literary and art creation.

LIAONING DELEGATION RETURNS FROM DPRK ANNIVERSARY EVENTS

SK230657Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Sep 78 SK

[Text] After participating in the celebration activities in North Pyongan Province on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK and concluding its friendly visit, the Liaoning provincial goodwill delegation with Su Yu, secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee as its head, and with (Kuo Yu-wu), secretary of the Tantung municipal party committee and chairman of the Tantung Municipal Revolutionary Committee and (Pan Shao-chou), vice chairman of the Liaoning branch of the Sino-Korea Friendship Association and vice president of the China Medical College as its deputy heads, returned to Shenyang by train on the afternoon of 21 September. During their visit from 8 to 18 September in North Pyongan Province of the DPRK, the Liaoning provincial goodwill delegation was received and feted by Comrade Kim Pyong-yul, responsible secretary of the North Pyongan Provincial Committee of the Korean Workers Party and Comrade (Kim Man-kuk), chairman of the people's committee of North Pyongan Province. They held very cordial talks. The delegation also visited plants, farms and schools and toured famous scenic resorts and historic relics in various localities, such as Sinuiju, (Pihion) city, Yongchon, Yonchon, Chonma, (Tunglinchin) and others. They were warmly welcomed and received by the Korean people.

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When the delegation arrived in Shenyang, they were greeted by Chang Shu-te, secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee; Wang Kuang-chung, Standing Committee member of the Liaoning provincial party committee and vice chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Hsieh Huang-tien, vice chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee; (Chang Yen) and Niu Ping-pu, vice chairmen of the Liaoning Provincial CPFCC Committee; the responsible persons of the Shenyang municipal party and revolutionary committees, including Sung Kuang and (Wang Tien), and the responsible persons of the departments concerned, including Li Hsun, (Yu Hsieh), (Wu Ping), (Ching Chao-yu), (Liu Tzu-yu), (Tsai Meng-hsien) and others.

On the morning of 18 September when the delegation arrived at Tantung Municipality by car from Simuiju, they were welcomed at the end of the Yalu River bridge by the responsible persons of the Tantung municipal party and revolutionary committees including (Huang Ho), (Liu Chung-wen), (Sung Chen-lan), (Juan Ju-kun) and others.

BRIEFS

LIAONING NATURAL GAS--Over the past few years, Liaoning Province has scored gratifying achievements in developing and utilizing natural gas. The annual output has reached a total of 1,500 million cubic metres, an increase of 40 times over 1970. Liaoning Province now has 15 chemical fertilizer plants of various sizes which use natural gas as their raw materials. They are able to hand over 1,480,000 tons of chemical fertilizer to the state per year. Chemical industry products made from natural gas have had a striking economic effect. Use of natural gas as an industrial raw material can greatly reduce production costs. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Sep 78 SK]

LIAONING POWER SUPPLY--Minister Chien Cheng-ying, Vice Minister Li Hsi-ming and other leading comrades of the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power visited the Anshan Iron and Steel Company in Liaoning on 3 September in the company of leaders of the Northeast China Electrical Industries Bureau. The purpose of their visit was to insure that the plant's power requirement was suitable and to acquire the plant's opinions about power supply. They also inspected the province's electrical power units at grassroots level and set up measures for speeding up the development of the power industry and improving the quality of power supply. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Sep 78 SK]

SHENYANG PLA MEETING--Leading organs of the Shenyang PLA units recently held a meeting to convey the guidelines of the National Militia Work Conference. The meeting was presided over by Chiang Yung-hui, deputy commander of the Shenyang PLA units. Another deputy commander, Hsiao Chuan-fu, delivered a report expounding on the basic guidelines of the National Militia Work Conference and calling for putting them into practice. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Sep 78 SK]

LIAONING COAL PRODUCTION--The Penhsi, Fushun, Fushsin and Nanpiao mining bureaus in Liaoning Province overfulfilled their August coal production plans. The Penhsi Mining Bureau produced a total of 25,000 tons of coal in July and August. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Sep 78 SK]

KANSU'S SUNG PING SUPPORTS COUNTY'S CRITICISM OF GANG

OW260038Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0109 GMT 22 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] Lanchow, 22 Sep--With the firm support of Sung Ping, first secretary of the Kansu Provincial CCP Committee, and the provincial CCP committee and prefectural CCP committee work group, Kansu's Lintao County, which once conducted the movement to expose and criticize the "gang of four" in a perfunctory manner, recently linked the "gang of four" with Lin Piao, firmly seized upon the gang's counterrevolutionary revisionist line--which had widespread pernicious influence and caused harmful effects in the county--heightened exposure and criticism of the gang, and conscientiously implemented party policies. Thus, a situation in which the movement to criticize the gang had not been enthusiastically carried out for 21 months was changed. The county's people are now very proud and elated.

Lintao County suffered very serious damage from Lin Piao's and the "gang of four's" sabotage. After the "gang of four" was smashed, the county party committee did organize the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four," but the exposure and criticism were not linked with those of Lin Piao. The county party committee dared not link the exposure and criticism of the gang with the actual conditions in the county and particularly dared not touch the county's antiparty factional forces. The result was that after carrying out the movement to criticize the gang for 21 months, the correct and erroneous lines were not clarified and the party Central Committee's instructions not implemented. The masses were not satisfied with the results.

After conducting an investigation in Lintao County, Sung Ping, first secretary of the Kansu Provincial CCP Committee, and the provincial party committee and prefectural party committee work group held that the "gang of four's" agents in Kansu carried out both the "gang of four's" line and Lin Piao's line, thus creating many problems and misdeeds in the countryside. Unless the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" are linked with exposure and criticism of Lin Piao and the actual conditions in Lintao County and unless the serious damage caused by Lin Piao and the gang is thoroughly eliminated in the county, the exposure and criticism movement would just be an empty slogan and would be divorced from the masses. This will dampen the masses' enthusiasm for working hard to boost production in the course of grasping the key link and running the country well.

The work group and the county party committee listed the following eight problems after carrying out an analysis:

1. Both Lin Piao and the "gang of four" opposed the red flag by hoisting "red flags," turned Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought into something absolute and regarded it as a religion. Influenced by this reactionary thought, the former principal responsible person of the county party committee forcibly ordered commune members to carry out the "three loyalties" movement during busy farming seasons. Whoever disobeyed the order was branded as not "loyal to Chairman Mao" and as "counterrevolutionary." Many good comrades who truly supported Mao Tsetung Thought and implemented his instructions were wrongly accused.

2. While purifying the ranks, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" stirred up "a hurricane" and reversed the relations between the enemy and ourselves. As a result, more than 3,800 cadres and other people in the county were dragged out and struggled against. Not until the arrival of the work group sent by the provincial and prefectural party committees was there an exoneration of people who had been implicated in framed-up cases or who had been falsely accused.

3. When Lin Piao's and the "gang of four's" evil wind of suspecting and overthrowing everyone reached Lintao, more than half of the leading commune cadres in the county were dismissed and 201 of the 321 brigade party branch secretaries were changed.

4. In September 1975 a follower of the "gang of four's" agent in Kansu came to Lintao to preach Chiang Ching's sinister speech "commenting on 'water margin'" and to direct his criminal spearhead at our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou, Vice Chairman Teng and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. The former principal leading person of the county party committee and his ilk also followed suit.

5. In 1976, when the "gang of four" distorted or tampered with Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Lintao County party committee also issued a document stressing that "it is necessary to have a clear understanding of new changes in class relations and of the new characteristics of class struggle" and that "it is essential not only to keep an eye on obvious class enemies but to note the sabotage done by the bourgeoisie within the party."

6. The "gang of four's" agent in Kansu seriously interfered with the implementation of the party's rural economic policies in the county by adopting a number of erroneous measures, such as "developing agriculture by using dictatorship" and "cutting off the tail of private ownership." As a result, those who did more work were not paid more, and the commune members' income was not increased although production increased. Promised income was delayed for a lengthy period before being distributed.

7. In building water conservancy projects, blind directions were given and attention was not paid to economic benefits accruing from the projects. This resulted in a tremendous waste of manpower and financial resources and dampened the enthusiasm of the masses.

8. Under the influence of the "gang of four," one or two former principal leading persons in the county party committee took the lead in violating law and discipline. They even went as far as to curse and beat people. They indulged in extravagant eating and drinking and made a practice of entering by the back door. They habitually engaged in empty talk, boasting and lying. This had a very bad influence on the masses.

In view of the above problems, the county party committee then called a countywide broadcast meeting and a criticism rally of county office workers and staff members. At the meeting and rally, leading members of the county party committee took the lead in exposing and criticizing Lin Piao, the "gang of four" and their followers. They also took the initiative in examining their own mistakes and voiced their determination to carry out the movement well.

The work group of the provincial and prefectural party committees, together with the county party committee, thoroughly investigated some framed-up cases and unjust verdicts. On the basis of verified facts, the work group and the county party committee resolutely repudiated all such framed-up cases and unjust verdicts and exonerated all persons implicated in these cases. However, the chief smash-and-grabbers who had framed people and who had been bitterly hated by the masses were punished. This has greatly inspired and educated the people throughout the county.

LI JUI-SHAN ATTENDS SHENSI MILITIA WORK CONFERENCE

HK251057Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 25 Sep 78 H.

[Summary] The Shensi Provincial Militia Work Conference concluded on 24 September after being in session for 11 days.

The meeting studied the important instructions of Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua on militia building and the documents of the National Militia Work Conference, exposed and criticized the crimes of Lin Piao and especially the gang of four in sabotaging militia building and looked into the question of vigorously strengthening militia building under the new historical conditions.

Wang Jen-chung, second secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and first vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, made an important speech at the meeting. Hsu Li-shu, deputy commander of the Shensi Military District, delivered a report. The closing ceremony was attended by Li Jui-shan, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and first commissar of the Shensi Military District; Li Erh-chung, secretary of the provincial CCP committee; Hu Ping-yun, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and commander of the Shensi Military District; and other leading comrades. Cadres of the leadership organs of the Lanchow PLA units were also present. Hu Ping-yun gave a summation, and Li Jui-shan and Li Erh-chung also spoke.

The conference stressed the importance of going all out to strengthen militia building under the new historical conditions and to fully understand the strategic position of the militia in a future war, and called for the correction of various erroneous ideas such as "future wars will be modernized affairs, and militia will not be of much use." The conference decided on the tasks of militia work in accordance with the spirit of the National Militia Work Conference.

SHENSI COUNTY HANDLES CASES OF MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE

HK250424Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 22 Sep 78 HK

[Summary] In compliance with the relevant instructions of the party Central Committee and Chairman Mao's consistent teaching that "counterrevolutionaries must be suppressed whenever they are found; mistakes must be corrected whenever they are discovered," the Fenghsiang County People's Court has strengthened leadership and adopted vigorous measures to review and handle cases of grievance and miscarriage of justice. It has reversed the verdicts on and redressed the grievances of the cadres and masses who were persecuted by Lin Piao and the gang of four during the Great Cultural Revolution. The county people's court selected four cadres for a special group to review these cases of grievance and miscarriage of justice. The group has analysed these cases one by one, worked out review plans and handled them systematically.

"They resolutely and thoroughly reversed the verdicts on a grievance case in which a person who opposed Lin Piao and the gang of four was sentenced for being an active counter-revolutionary. In April 1976 Comrade (Wang Chien-chuan), commune member of (Tangcheng) commune in Fenghsiang County, reasonably spoke about his dissatisfaction with the gang of four for striking blows at and slandering Vice Chairman Teng. He also verbally opposed Chiang Ching. He was accused of spreading so-called counterrevolutionary rumors and attacking the leadership of the central authorities, was branded as an active counter-revolutionary element and was sentenced to 8 years' imprisonment. In this review, the verdicts on Comrade (Wang Chien-chuan) were thoroughly reversed, he was found not guilty and was released. His livelihood has been properly arranged for."

They have adopted extremely prudent attitudes toward some really criminal cases; conducted specific analyses of the situations; resolutely distinguished between the two different kinds of contradictions; reversed the verdicts which should have been reversed and educated those who should have been educated; and not reversed verdicts on cases in which the evidence was authentic and the decisions were correct.

They have seriously handled cases of bad people and have now reviewed and handled 26 cases of grievance and miscarriage of justice.

SINKIANG MASS RALLY CALLED TO REVERSE VERDICTS

OW241454Y [Editorial Report OW] Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin at 1300 GMT on 19 September transmits a report on a 5,000-strong mass rally called by the CCP and revolutionary committees of Changchi Hui Autonomous Prefecture in Sinkiang, wire broadcast throughout the prefecture, to reverse the unjust verdicts in the "China Youth National Salvation Party" incident in Changchi County and to exonerate the four victims, (Liu Chin), (Lan Ti-hsin), (Chang Jui-chih), and (Huang Chih-yuan). Accompanying the report is an undated SINKIANG DAILY commentator's article.

After describing their hardships over the past 6 years in being framed by followers of Lin Piao and the gang of four, the report recalls that "on 30 October 1975 Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, then vice premier of the State Council and concurrently minister of public security, saw in a party bulletin an article written by (Chang Jui-chih) explaining his innocence. Showing keen attention to, and concern for (Chang Jui-chih), Comrade Hua Kuo-feng personally sent people to investigate this incident. On 1 November vice premiers Li Hsien-nien and Wang Chen also gave instructions regarding the incident.

The radio report continues: "In accordance with the important instructions by the leading comrades in the central authorities on the incident, the Ministry of Public Security sent personnel to Sinkiang" and, collaborating with the public security bureaus of Sinkiang Autonomous Region and Changchi Hui Autonomous Prefecture, began investigating this incident in December 1975. Facts show that the "China Youth National Salvation Party" incident was indeed a frameup and that the detention office of the Public Security Bureau in Changchi County had grossly violated law and discipline. On 23 December 1975, the Changchi Prefectural CCP Committee decided to reverse the unjust verdicts, clear the names of the victims and offer them material compensation.

The radio says: "A responsible comrade of the Changchi Prefectural CCP Committee first read the important instructions from wise leader Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Li Hsien-nien and Vice Premier Wang Chen in 1975 and the instructions from the regional party committee and the party committee of the Sinkiang PLA units on a report by the Changchi prefectural party committee on the frameups in the 'China Youth National Salvation Party' case and the handling of violations of law and discipline by the Detention Office of the Public Security Bureau in Changchi County." According to the radio, the country's guilty public security personnel have been arrested, stripped of party membership or penalized in other ways.

Quoting victim (Wang Chih-yuan), the radio says: "Chairman Hua has liberated us from the shackles imposed by Lin Piao and the gang of four. I will repay this kindness by working hard to achieve the four modernizations." Then, (Chao Yu-cheng), secretary of the Changchi Prefectural CCP Committee, and (Fan Shu-te), political commissar of the military subdivision, consoled him and told him to take good care of his health, which had been damaged by prolonged detention.

In conclusion, the radio says: Comrade (Chao Yu-cheng), secretary of the prefectural CCP committee, spoke. He said: "This rally today has been held to condemn the crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four, to implement the policy of eliminating chaos and restoring order, and to maintain the socialist legal system and uphold justice." After analyzing the prefecture's excellent situation in revolution and production, the radio says he called for greater efforts to carry out the exposure-criticism-investigation campaign.

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Entitled "Rescinding the Frameups Has Greatly Inspired the People," the SINKIANG DAILY commentator's article, according to the radio, praises the mass rally. After denouncing the followers of Lin Piao and the gang of four for fabricating unjust verdicts, frameups and wrongly judged cases in Sinkiang, the article notes that although the exposure-criticism-investigation movement has been carried out in depth in Sinkiang, "investigation work in general is slow, lagging far behind the requirements set by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. Resistance to the investigation comes mainly from leading bodies. Influenced by the erroneous line of Lin Piao and the gang of four, leaders in some units have been directly involved in fabricating unjust cases, frameups and wrongly judged cases and persecuted cadres and people."

The article, according to the radio, calls on public security and judicial personnel to resolutely investigate persons and incidents involved in the conspiracies of Lin Piao and the gang of four, to reverse unjust verdicts, frameups and wrongly judged cases and to uphold justice in accordance with the law.

BRIEFS

TIENSHAN MOUNTAINS SURVEY--Urumchi, 18 Sep--The mountain scientific exploration team of the Chinese Academy of Sciences has recently concluded its survey of Tomur summit [to mu erh feng 2094 2606 1422 1496] area--the highest point in the Tien Shan mountains in Sinkiang. Members of the team spent two summers surveying an area of approximately 3,000 square kilometers and gathered much important data. Scientists engaged in glacier research have acquired an understanding of the special features and regularities of movement of modern glaciers in that area. Through the survey, the scientists have brought back more than 1,000 specimens and drawn up geological and stratigraphic zone maps for the area, making valuable contributions to the study of geology, microbiology, biology and geography in China. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0208 GMT 18 Sep 78 OW]

TA KUNG PAO REPORTS ON NEW SINKIANG RAILROAD

H 230647Y Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 21 Sep 78 p 1 HK

[TA KUNG PAO 21 September feature article by Tang Chia-shih: "The Southern Sinkiang Railway Line and the 'Oil Sea'"]

[Excerpts] Construction of the southern Sinkiang railway line has already begun. This is a massive project to develop communications and transport in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region.

The southern Sinkiang railway line is the main railway line that passes through the largest desert areas in the country.

When this reporter visited Sinkiang a month ago, he heard about the construction plans of this railway line. Sources indicated that this new railway line begins at the foot of Huoyenshan in Turfan County to the east, passes through Tien Shan to the south and runs through Hocking County, Yenchi Hui Autonomous County and Kuerhile County. It will then pass through the large desert where the Bayangol Mongol Autonomous Prefecture is located. It is very possible that it will turn back to the southwest and cross Chiehmo, Yutien and Hotien counties, and then run toward the northwest via Yehcheng and Soche counties until it reaches the ancient city of Kashih in the western tip of southern Sinkiang.

In this way many large and small cities along the border of the Taklamakan Desert in southern Sinkiang will be linked together by this new railway line. The distance is very long, the construction will be very difficult and its significance is very great.

Although southern Sinkiang is mainly desert, it is a great treasury of the motherland, containing extremely rich resources. The Tarim Basin resembles the Dzungaria Basin in northern Sinkiang because both contain rich petroleum deposits. These two southern and northern basins already are called the "oil sea." The oilfields in Dzungaria Basin and Karamai Municipality have already been opened and are developing continuously. Sources said that the underground treasure of Tarim Basin in southern Sinkiang has already been thoroughly surveyed. The situation is very encouraging. The big Taklamakan Desert, which has been sleeping for a thousand years, is bound to wake up as our country speeds up the pace of realizing the four modernizations.

Southern Sinkiang also contains rich resources of energy such as coal. For example, Kashih Prefecture contains large quantities of anthracite. The Kunlun Mountains are also a multitreasure vault with resources of iron, copper, lead and nonferrous metal. This is a very advantageous situation for further developing Sinkiang's industry.

When construction of the southern Sinkiang railway line is completed, the northern end will link up with the Sinkiang-Lanchow railway. This will further strengthen the exchange of material between Sinkiang and the interior and will be of momentous significance for Sinkiang in speeding up economic construction and realizing the four modernizations earlier.

The fact that the construction of this massive railway project is being carried out in the outpost of anti-revisionism has further demonstrated the consolidation of our country's border defense and shown that its strategic significance is just as important as its political and economic significance.

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